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LITERATURE.

BULGARIA.

Geschichte der Bulgaren. Von Constantin Jos. Jireček. (Prag: F. Tempsky, 1876.)

THE appearance of this book is specially opportune at the present time. The German edition appears simultaneously with one in the Bohemian language. The author, apparently admirably qualified for the task, has spared no pains to make his work complete. He remarks in his preface that Bulgaria has only recently become known by the researches of modern travellers, and that he has been obliged to draw his materials from the most diverse languages and the furthest parts of Europe, and that the sources, even when printed, were nearly inaccessible. The preface is dated Christmas, 1875, so that the book owes its origin to a time previous to those events which have made the name of Bulgaria a battle-field for politicians. We believe that the work may be thoroughly trusted, and we recommend it to those readers who would understand something of a question which is every day discussed without sufficient knowledge. We propose to give a very short account of the conclusions arrived at by the author, leaving the criticism of his views to those who have enjoyed something like his own opportunities for forming a judgment.

In the first century of the Christian era a powerful kingdom existed in Dacia. King Decebalus ruled from the Theiss to the Dniester, from the Danube to the recesses of the Carpathians. Although his kingdom was not exclusively Slavonic, it is probable that a large portion of his subjects belonged to that stock. In 107 he was conquered by the Roman Emperor Trajan, a name frequently celebrated in Slav traditions. The Carpi, who gave their name to the Carpathians, and other Slavic tribes gradually making their way into the Balkan peninsula, were settled as colonists by Carus and Diocletian at the end of the third century, and about 500 A.D. moved on to conquer for themselves. We find many traces of Slavs in high positions in Constantinople, especially the two emperors Justin and Justinian—Justinian was called by his own countrymen Uprauda (Ὀυράουδα)=*justitia*—so that before the great movement of the barbarians at the end of the fourth century, the Slavs were not unknown to the masters of Byzantium. They were preceded in their advance by the Goths and Huns. Starting from Dacia, the modern Siebenbürgen, they separated into two parts, the Antes and Sloveni, divided by the upper waters of Dniester. They rapidly extended themselves in a southerly direction until Slavonic

was spoken from Arcadia to the Bukowina, from the Platten See to the Propontis. The Pannonian Slavs were conquered by the Avars, but the Byzantine Emperors endeavoured in vain to check the progress of these hordes. Peace was made in 600, but under Phocas and Heraclius Slavs and Avars threatened the capital. By the middle of the seventh century the whole of the Balkan peninsula was occupied by Slavs, Servians and Croatians in the valley of the Save and the coast of the Adriatic, Sloveni in the lands which afterwards bore the Bulgarian name. Greece was entirely occupied by them.

In 679 a new epoch began. The Bulgarians, belonging to the Ugrian branch of the Finnic stock, crossed the Danube in that year. Nicephorus tells us of five Bulgarian hordes. The first remained in its original abodes by the Sea of Azov and the Kuban, the second under Cotragus crossed the Don, the third settled in Pannonia, the fourth went into Italy, and the fifth established itself in Bessarabia under Isperich. This is probably not quite correct. Moesia was conquered by Isperich at the end of the seventh century; some Bulgarians settled on the Volga, where traces of their race and language still remain; others lived in Hungary near the Avars, and sent a branch into Italy who settled close to Isernia. By the beginning of the ninth century the Bulgarian kingdom included half the peninsula. The connexion between Slavs and Bulgarians in these countries has been a great difficulty to ethnologists. Some have supposed that the modern Bulgarians are mainly of Finnic origin, and are therefore different from the Servians and other Slavonic nations. Others have imagined that they were themselves a Slavonic race, and that the country between the Danube and the Balkan is occupied by a homogeneous people. The truth was first established by Schafarik in his *Slawische Alterthümer*, published in 1837, and has since been confirmed by others. According to his view the Bulgarians were, indeed, of the Ugrian stock, but those of them who conquered the Southern Slavs were few in number and were rapidly lost in the mass of the conquered. The manners of the Bulgarians were essentially different from those of the Slavs. They were polygamous, the men wore trousers, the women were veiled. They were of a warlike and savage disposition; their government was aristocratic; they rapidly became converted to Mohammedanism. The Bulgarians gave their name to the country they conquered, but did not otherwise affect it. No trace of them can be found in the language or manners and customs of the modern Bulgarians. In 250 years the transformation had been complete, and the Bulgarians should henceforth be regarded as a purely Slavonic people. In the same way the Scandinavian Varagi disappeared in Russia, the Lombards in Italy, and the *Ρωμαίοι* in Greece.

The Bulgarians crossed the Danube in 679, and were converted to Christianity in 864. During this time they were engaged in constant struggles with the Byzantine emperors. Their chief princes were Krum, Omortag, and Boris. Krum succeeded to a kingdom extending from the Balkan to the Carpathians; he defeated the Emperor

Nicephorus in 811; he conquered East Hungary, and aspired to the possession of Constantinople, but could not take it, and died in 815. Omortag succeeded in 820; he persecuted the Christians: an inscription in Greek characters commemorating the building of his palace on the Danube was discovered in 1858 in the church of Tirnova. The reign of Boris, begun in 852, witnessed the conversion of Bulgaria by the two brothers Constantine (commonly called Cyril) and Methodius; one was a cleric, the other renounced a lay career to become a monk in the cloister of Olympus. They first converted the Bohemian and Pannonian Slavs. Boris, as others have done before and since, became a Christian for political reasons. His nobles, the Boljars, revolted and were suppressed. It is strange to find that from the very first Bulgaria was the battle-field of different ecclesiastical jurisdictions. Its possession was hotly disputed between Constantinople and Rome. Boris at first inclined to the latter, but, quarrelling with the Pope, received bishops from Constantinople. The two brothers, with the approbation of the Holy See, drew up a Slavonic liturgy, and the invention of the Cyrillic alphabet is attributed to Constantine. Constantine died in a monastery at Rome, having taken the name of Cyril. Methodius became first Bishop of Pannonia in 885. His pupils settled in Bulgaria and consolidated the existence of the Church. Boris resigned the throne in 888, and died in 907.

Symeon, son of Boris, who reigned from 893 to 927, is one of the greatest names in Bulgarian history. During his lifetime Slavs were settled in different kingdoms in one unbroken line from the Elbe to the Eurotas. But the Magyars, a Finnish race invited by the Byzantine emperors, broke into this dominion, and, overrunning Germany, formed a wedge between the northern and southern Slavs. The capital of Symeon was in Preslav, the ancient Marcianopolis. He was the first to assume the proud title of Czar.

Symeon's successor, Peter, was a quiet, peace-loving man; under him the power of the Bulgarians declined. In 963 the Boljar Shishman rose against him in revolt, the empire was divided, and Macedonia and Albania were formed into a second dominion under Czar Shishman I. The Bulgarian religion took a more sombre character, and the patron saint of Bulgaria, John of Rhyl, lived in Peter's reign. From this time, also, dates the heresy which, after profoundly influencing western Europe, made the name of Bulgarian a term of reproach and scorn in France. The sect of Paulicians had been long numerous in Bulgaria, but at this period they were reformed or organised by the Pope or Priest Bogomil. The essence of the Paulician teaching lay in the antagonism of the two principles of good and evil in man and nature. Bogomil connected this with old Slavonic mythological ideas of a similar character. This is not the place to give an account of the creed of the Bogomils. They were divided into two classes: the simple adherents to the faith, and the perfect Bogomils, who lived a strict life, and might not hold converse with an unbeliever. There can be no doubt that this schism by weakening the national

Church also weakened the nation, and eventually prepared the way for Turkish conquest.

The end of the two Empires was not long delayed. In 969 East Bulgaria was overrun by Russians. John Tzimisces, Emperor of Byzantium, drove them out, but the Bulgarian Czar was not restored to the throne which he had lost, and after a glorious existence of 300 years this division of the Empire came to an end. The western kingdom survived a little longer under the rule of the Shishmanids. Its chief strength lay in Macedonia, and its principal towns were Belgrade, Nisch, Sophia, Ochrida, and Joannina. Against this western kingdom were directed the efforts of the Emperor Basil II., which procured for him the name of *Βουλγαροκτόνος*. He conducted no less than three Bulgarian wars, in which his chief antagonist was the Czar Samuel. After a struggle of forty years the kingdom of Ochrida was destroyed. Basil celebrated his triumph in Athens in 1019; an inscription in the Parthenon recorded his victories. The Bulgarian Empire was no more; the monarch of Byzantium ruled from the Danube to the Euphrates, from the Drave to Cyprus. The Bulgarian Church still survived, but the bishops were nominated from Constantinople. In A.D. 1020, 30 bishops and 685 clergy were clustered round the metropolitan see of Ochrida. This period of servitude lasted till 1186. It was a degraded and unhappy time. The Bogomils, the national heretics, extended themselves throughout Europe. They bore in various countries the names of Babunes, Manichæans, Publicians, Patarenes, Kathari (Ketzer), Albigenses, Texerantes or Tisserants. They called themselves *boni Christiani* or *boni homines*. They often sealed their faith with their blood. Their Bulgarian origin was not forgotten; even now the traces of the disgrace of heresy which cling to the nation may have prejudiced some minds against them. It is perhaps more important that by their means intercourse was maintained between Eastern and Western Europe, which was further developed by the mightier movement of the Crusades.

At length the weakness of the Byzantine Empire gave an opportunity for revolt. Two brothers of a noble family, Peter and John Asen, raised the standard of their country. Peter was crowned Czar of the Bulgarians and the Greeks. The dominion of this family lasted till 1257, when it expired in the third generation. Kalojan, the third brother, contributed not a little to the conquest of Constantinople by the Franks. He obtained a legal title among the sovereigns of Europe by being crowned King by Pope Innocent III. in 1204. He conquered the Franks at Adrianople in 1205, and died two years afterwards. The culminating point of this dynasty was reached by John Asen II., who reigned from 1218 to 1241. He made Tirnova his capital, the birthplace of his race. He filled the city with castles and churches, and a proud inscription in the cathedral still records how he extended his victories from Adrianople to Durazzo.

Another dynasty, of the family of the Terterij, flourished in the last twenty years

of the thirteenth and the first twenty of the fourteenth century. After their extinction the supremacy of the Balkan peninsula passed to a different Slavonic power. An attack on Constantinople failed; the battle of Velbujd, fought on June 28, 1330, gave the Servians a complete victory over their kinsmen. In 1346 Stephen Dushan was crowned "Czar of the Servians and the Greeks," and raised the Servian power to its highest point. His empire extended from the Gulf of Arta to Belgrade, from Dalmatia to the Mesta. Alexander, the Bulgarian Czar, lived in friendly alliance with him. But the end of both was at hand. The Byzantine Emperors sought the aid of the Turks to prop their falling fortunes. In 1353 Suleiman crossed the Hellespont, and established for the first time the Moslem power in Europe. His troops rapidly spread as far as the shores of the Maritza. The war was long and bloody, but in twelve years' time Murad I. was able to change his seat of government from Broussa to Adrianople. The Servians were the first to succumb. They were beaten on the Maritza on September 26, 1371. On June 15, 1389, was fought the great battle of the Amsselfeld, whose plains were covered for years afterwards with the bleaching bones of the slain. In the morning twilight the Sultan Murad I. was murdered, and succeeded by Bajazet. The new Sultan celebrated in the evening a complete triumph over the Servians and the Southern Slavs. Tirnova was taken in 1393, and the subjection of Bulgaria was complete.

We have no space to dwell upon the centuries of servitude which succeeded this calamity, but the account of them in this work will be found full of instruction. The Turks have altered very little in 500 years, and the condition of their subjects has become worse. Bitter as the servitude was, it was probably most endurable in the sixteenth century, when the Turks were at the summit of their power, and could afford to be generous. As the Turkish empire sickened and languished and began to decay from within, the condition of the subject provinces steadily deteriorated. From the middle of the fifteenth century the national feelings of the Bulgarians became weaker, and Greek language and culture expelled Slavonic. The introduction of Fanariote clergy, the instrument and the effect of their last and lowest degradation, dates from the year 1712; and the beginning of our present century marks the furthest ebb of national consciousness. Since that time the recollection of their past glories has revived. Bulgarian history has been written, its literature explored, and the emancipation of the Bulgarian Church from the thralldom of Constantinople has opened new prospects and encouraged new hopes. Bulgaria has now newspapers as well as books; but for an accurate account of new Bulgarian literature, as well as of the population of the countries in which the Bulgarians dwell, we must refer our readers to the work itself; we will only say that the author estimates the whole number of Bulgarians in every country at five millions and a half. We fear that the form of the book is too

essentially German to lend itself readily to translation, but it might easily be worked up into an English shape. In any case its perusal would tend to preserve a reader from many mistakes, and to rouse a just and generous enthusiasm for the fate of an historical people who have to boast of a glorious past, and may, perhaps, look forward to a future no less illustrious.

OSCAR BROWNING.

Biographical Annals of the Civil Government of the United States, during its First Century. By Charles Lanman. (Washington: James Anglim; London: Sampson Low & Co., 1876.)

MR. LANMAN'S *Dictionary of Congress*, the first edition of which was issued in 1859, has been very generally accepted, both at home and abroad, as a standard work of reference, and its convenience for identifying the numerous persons, of more or less notoriety, whose names are constantly occurring in current American journalism, has been fully appreciated by English writers and others who desire to be familiar with the progressive history of the great Republic. The author's official position at Washington afforded him peculiar facilities for performing what was really a laborious and anxious task, for the names with which he had to deal were almost legion, and, as many of them were those of individuals whose only importance consisted in the fact that they had found their way into the Congressional Chambers by means of the extraordinary machinery of American politics, it was often difficult, and sometimes impossible, to obtain any details of their personal history that would have been creditable to themselves or particularly worthy of record in a volume of national annals. Still, recognising the fact that the practical value of such a work would be greatly lessened if the list were left incomplete, Mr. Lanman omitted the name of no person who had ever held a seat in either House of Congress, and, in the cases of doubtful character, contented himself with a rigid *résumé* of their public antecedents, or, as would be said in America, their "record." In the volume before us, which is simply a revised edition of the *Dictionary of Congress*, with extensive additions to be hereafter noticed, Mr. Lanman has maintained the same system. Thus, the well-known William M. Tweed is handed down to posterity in the following terms:—

"Born in the city of New York April 3, 1823; received a common-school education; was by occupation a chair-manufacturer; was an alderman in New York city in 1852; a member of the Thirty-third Congress; a member of the State Board of Education in 1857; a Supervisor of New York county in 1858; and a State Senator in 1867; in 1874 he was arrested, tried, and found guilty of robbing the city of New York, by virtue of his official position in the city government, of a very large amount of money, and he was sent to the Penitentiary for twelve years, but, in December, 1875, he made his escape from prison."

There is not a word too many or too few in this concise biography, which tells us all that we need ever care to know about its subject. It is his "public record" rigidly epitomised. Take another case, that of the

equally notorious John Morrissey. Mr. Lanman says:—

"He was born in the town of Templemore, Tipperary county, Ireland, February 12, 1831; emigrated to the United States when five years of age, and for many years resided at Troy and Lansingburg in New York; worked for a time in a paper mill, and afterwards learned the trade of a brush manufacturer; was subsequently engaged as deck-hand on a Hudson river steamer, and then became a runner for a steamboat company in New York city; in 1852 he made his first appearance in California as a professional gladiator or pugilist; returning to New York, he participated in several encounters which gave him a wide reputation in the sporting world, and, after winning what is called the 'championship,' in 1858, he relinquished the profession: he subsequently entered into politics, and in 1866 was elected a Representative from New York [city] to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, serving on the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions; was a delegate to the New York Convention of 1868, and in 1875 elected to the Senate of New York."

It may be safely assumed that Mr. Lanman was animated by no personal pleasure or national pride when, in the performance of his duty, he penned this paragraph; but such is the "public record" of this notorious personage. In omitting the facts of his private record Mr. Lanman probably exercises a wise discretion.

In contradistinction to the sketches of the two "black sheep" already named, let us have Mr. Lanman's account of the new Republican nominee for the Presidency, whom, with a singular unanimity, London editors appear to regard as the most uninteresting and obscure of all the recent candidates. According to our author, who wrote long before the nomination was dreamed of, Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes was "born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822; graduated at Kenyon College, Ohio, and at the Law School of Cambridge; adopted the profession of Law; was City Solicitor of Cincinnati from 1858 to 1861; Major and Lieut.-Colonel of the 23rd Ohio Volunteers in 1861; Colonel of the same from 1862 to 1864, when he was appointed Brigadier-General, and during the same year was elected a Representative from Ohio to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving on the Committee on Private Land Claims, and as Chairman of the Committee on the Library: he was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress; resigned in the summer of 1867, and was soon after elected Governor of Ohio: in 1868 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Gambier College: in 1875, after a severe contest, he was again elected Governor of Ohio."

Now, to anyone who thoroughly understands Americans and American politics, this appears to be a capital "record"—much better than that of any of the other candidates for the recent Presidential nomination, and infinitely superior to that of any incumbent of the Presidential chair known to the present generation. Whether it reveals the stuff from which Presidents ought to be made is another question, but we have before us, by means of these curt facts, an educated man; a graduate of one of the first Law Schools in the world; whose professional status was such that his services were sought and secured by one of the most important Western cities; who, having patriotically sacrificed his private interests during the recent war, rose from one of the humblest to one of the highest ranks in the military service; whose career was so ap-

proved by his immediate constituents that they made him their representative in Congress, not only once, but, deliberately, twice, and then elected him to the highest office in their gift; and who, in that important post, performed his duties so satisfactorily that he was selected the second time to be the Governor of one of the most powerful States of the Union. It is thus that the skeleton biographies of Mr. Lanman may be clothed with solid flesh, and endowed with life and animation.

Enough has been said to show the general character of the book before us. A new edition of the *Dictionary of Congress* being required, the author very wisely determined to extend its scope, and the present volume embraces, besides the complete Congressional list, the names and public services of all such persons as have, in a prominent manner, been identified with the National and State Governments of the Republic, during the first century of its existence. The classes included are, according to the author's statement,

"the Delegates to the Colonial and Continental Congresses; the Senators, Representatives, and Territorial Delegates of the Federal Congresses; Cabinet Ministers; Justices of the Supreme and other Federal Courts; Officials of the Executive Departments; Governors of States and Territories; Diplomatic Ministers; and such other men as have held positions of honour and trust in the Civil Service, exerted an influence on public affairs, or acquitted themselves with acknowledged credit."

In a few instances the line has been, perhaps not improperly, overstepped, and no one can object to the appearance of the names of men who have been eminent in the military and naval history of the country, although never holding any civil position. Besides the personal notices, which occupy nearly 500 closely-printed pages, Mr. Lanman gives upwards of 200 pages of tabular records intimately connected with the general scope of the volume, all more or less interesting and important, and some especially valuable, by means of which accurate data may be obtained upon almost any subject relating to the political, judicial, or diplomatic history of the country; while copious indexes, classified and general, enable the enquirer to turn to any class of officials, or to any particular name, with the greatest readiness.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. Lanman for the manner in which he has avoided all personal and partisan comments, the temptation to indulge in which must at times have been very strong, and the difficulty of resistance almost overpowering. The entire absence of them gives an assurance of the great care bestowed upon the biographical sketches, and inspires confidence in their accuracy. So far as the writer has been able to test the details concerning persons whose history is well known to himself, he has not been able to detect a single inaccuracy, either in fact or date, or to recognise a line or a word that ought to have been omitted. This is high praise, but it is justly due, and Mr. Lanman is entitled to the cordial congratulations and grateful acknowledgments of his own countrymen for the admirable manner in which he has accomplished his most difficult task, and no less to those of historians and other writers

abroad, to whom his volume, so far as American biography is concerned, must become a necessity.

JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER.

Sermons on the Sacraments. By Thomas Watson, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, Dean of Durham, and the last Catholic Bishop of Lincoln. First printed in 1558, and now reprinted in Modern Spelling, with a Preface and Biographical Notice of the Author, by the Rev. T. E. Bridgett, of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. *Permissu Superiorum.* (London: Burns & Oates, 1876.)

THE name of Bishop Watson of Lincoln is known in a very limited sphere of readers, and we fear the attempt to resuscitate it will not enlarge that sphere to any considerable extent. Nevertheless, the editor of this forgotten volume of sermons deserves the thanks of all who desire to see any light thrown on the much misunderstood religious controversies of the reigns of Edward and Mary. In the biographical notice prefixed to the sermons he has collected into about sixty pages all that has ever appeared in print concerning their author, to which he has added all that could be gleaned from a search into the Public Records and the Privy Council Registers of the reign of Elizabeth; and readers may judge for themselves, both from the style of the sermons and from the fair and impartial account given of the facts of his life, how utterly undeserved is the character given of him by Strype as being "altogether a sour and morose man." Watson was one of those martyrs of Elizabeth's reign of whom till lately so little has been known, who, like Bonner and Harpsfield, bore witness to the sincerity of their faith by suffering a life-long imprisonment for it. In an historical point of view the character of the individual is of less importance; but we must confess we were wholly unprepared for such a set of sermons on the seven sacraments. Not only are they extremely valuable in themselves, but the allusions in them incidentally illustrate the teaching of the reign of Edward VI. in a way which we little expected. The editor thinks these sermons were printed with the view of their being preached by others. That may be so; but what is far more evident from their contents is that they were meant to obviate the ill effects of the teaching of Edward's reign, and to instruct the laity what they ought to believe as to the elementary truths of religion, which had been so overlaid by the Zwinglian and Calvinistic teaching prevalent at the time. Indeed, if it were not for the fact that the expression "(good people)" occurs in a parenthesis at the beginning of each sermon, and that they conclude with the usual form of sermon-endings, no one would ever have guessed that many of them were sermons at all. They are rather a series of instructions as to what people ought to believe as regards the sacraments—with an explanation of the meaning of the ceremonial used, and directions how they ought to be administered. The book is, indeed, as far as its subject goes, a perfect manual of theological teaching, and might serve for such even in

the present day with scarcely any alteration. It would prove most serviceable in the composition of sermons, and is perhaps most remarkable for the common-sense way in which it treats the bearing of doctrine on practice. Much also may be learned from it incidentally: as, for instance, in the sermon treating of the Mass, which contains an explanation of the meaning of the ceremonies and vestments used. It throws, also, considerable light on the habits of the day. Thus it appears from the author's elaborate explanations on the subject of matrimony that it was the common practice of the day to contract marriage without any religious ceremony. And, as the editor observes, the Bishop seems to attach no blame to this, provided the nuptial blessing were afterwards received in church. In another place it is implied that baptism by immersion was customary in England in the sixteenth century. And it is remarkable how little evidence as to both these points exists in any other publications of the period. We much wish that we had space to notice this extremely valuable volume more at length; but we must conclude with saying that it has been well and carefully edited—the only fault we have to find being that there are some unnecessary explanations of forms of expression which are slightly obsolete; and in one instance an unfortunate attempt at an explanation of a mere misprint, *waller* for *welter*, where the editor has suggested the substitution of the word *wallow*. We hope the book may attain the amount of circulation which it well deserves.

NICHOLAS POCKOCK.

Palestine and Syria. Handbook for Travel-
lers, Edited by K. Baedeker. (Leipzig:
Karl Baedeker, 1876.)

MR. BAEDERER has missed his opportunity. Many a traveller in Palestine, wearied with the prophetic fervour of Dr. Porter, must have longed for a guide-book which without being deficient in accuracy—detailed accuracy where the interest was sufficient—should yet be concise, impartial, directing attention only to what was of real and general interest, written in a clear style, printed so as to be easily read on horseback, and of moderate price. Now, it cannot be said that Baedeker's Handbook meets these requirements. Though avoiding the peculiar diffuseness of Dr. Porter, it enters minutely into points which are not likely to interest the majority of travellers in Palestine, and produces consequently a general impression of being dull and dry; it is printed, as are all the same publisher's Handbooks, in very poor type—some of it so small that to read it, as it must very often be read, on horseback in strong sunlight is very trying to the eyes; and—it costs one pound.

Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*, Porter's *Handbook* (Murray), and the publications of the Palestine Exploration Fund, contain the pith of pretty nearly all the information at present attainable about Palestine, and the compiler of a new guide-book to the country has little else to do but use to the best advantage the materials thus provided, and adapt them judiciously to his particular purpose. But, though there was not much

scope for the introduction of fresh matter into the present guide-book, we are glad to be able to note that it is an independent work, fairly compiled from the various sources that lay to hand. Too many of Mr. Baedeker's Handbooks, while showing ample and satisfactory evidence that the hotel, railway, and other such-like information, had been obtained at first-hand and on the spot, are little else, so far as the historical and descriptive matter goes, than abridgements of Murray's Handbooks.

The introductory portion of the work under notice contains a good deal of useful information, carefully and judiciously put together. The articles on "Cafés," "Baths," "Bazaars," "Tobacco," "Mosques," and "Intercourse with Orientals," are among the best. The Geographical Notice, with its sub-sections, is well done, though the enthusiastic sportsman must not place too much faith in some of the statements contained under the heading "Fauna," such, *e.g.*, as that "the gazelle is common both in the plains and among the mountains;" that "the mountain goat of Sinai is frequently seen in the mountain gorges around the Dead Sea;" that "wild ducks are very numerous in the plain of the Jordan;" that "on all the hills the *Caccabis saxatilis*, a large and beautiful kind of partridge, is very numerous;" and that "quails occur in all the cornfields of the plains." The fact is there is very little sport of any kind to be had in Palestine, and it is hardly worth while to carry a gun at all, except for the purpose of collecting specimens. What, by the way, are "becassins," by which the plain of Jezreel and other localities are said to be frequented? Is it a misprint for "bécassines," the French for snipe? But if snipe are meant, why not in an English book call them so?

A chronological table of the principal events that have happened in a country is a valuable addition to a Handbook, but any attempt to give a history is, we think, a mistake; it must necessarily be short and imperfect, and of no use consequently either to those who have or to those who have not any previous acquaintance with the subject, and both will regret the increase it causes in the bulk of the volume.

The account given of the present population of Syria is very superficial and inaccurate. No mention is made of the *fellaheen*, the resident so-called Arabic population of the towns and villages, of whose probable descent from the old Canaanite inhabitants and remarkable manners and customs M. Clermont-Ganneau gave such an interesting sketch in his article on "The Arabs of Palestine" in *Macmillan's Magazine* for July, 1875. The labours, however, of this eminent scholar do not anywhere in the book meet with much acknowledgment. His discovery of one of the tablets described by Josephus as placed at intervals on the balustrade that separated the inner and outer courts of the Temple, and as bearing in Greek and Latin an inscription prohibiting foreigners under pain of death from entering into the inner court, is one of the most interesting yet made in Palestine, and well worthy of due recognition; but the only allusion made to it in this Handbook is in the middle of the description of the Temple, where

the following sentence occurs in brackets:—"A notice of this kind in Greek, closely corresponding with the description given by Josephus, was found a few years ago" (p. 165). Similarly the discovery of the ruins of the royal Canaanite and Levitical city of Gezer at Tel el Jezer, near Aboo Shushah on the road between Ramleh and Jerusalem, is barely mentioned at p. 137; and yet the two bilingual inscriptions carved on the rock in Hebrew and Greek containing the Biblical name "Gezer" written in full, which M. Ganneau found there in 1874, are of the very greatest interest and importance, for not only do they verify his already (in 1870) proposed identification of the site, but they serve by their respective positions to determine what were the limits both of the Levitical cities and their suburbs (Numb. xxxv. 4, 5), and of the Sabbath-day's journey of the New Testament. It is true the merit of the discovery is attributed to M. Ganneau in the short account given of the work of the Palestine Exploration Fund at p. 126; but, considering the minuteness of detail which generally characterises the Handbook, the importance of the inscriptions demanded more extended notice. More, too, might have been said about the position of Adullam, which M. Ganneau was the first to propose to identify with some ruins called Ayd el Miyeh, not far from Shuweikeh, the ancient Shocoh, and south-east of Beit Jibrin; while of the stones found by him at Siloam, and now in the British Museum, bearing inscriptions in the same character as the famous Tablet of King Mesha, commonly called the Moabite Stone, no mention at all is made.

There are many other instances, however, in which the results of recent exploration and research do not obtain due recognition, and some, indeed, in which no notice at all is taken of them. For example, no mention is made of the tombs of the Maccabees at El Mediyeh; of the position of "Aenon, near to Salim," where John the Baptist baptised, now almost certainly identified with the village of Aynoon, near another village called Salim, east of Nabloos; of the votive inscriptions of the Tenth Legion found close to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; of the proposed identification of Bethesda with the site now occupied by the Church of St. Anne, where, as M. Ganneau has shown, tradition placed the house of the mother of Mary, and called it Beit Anna, a name which has the same meaning as Bethesda, "House of Mercy"; of the finding outside the Damascus Gate at Jerusalem of a bust of Hadrian, which, if not a portion of the actual statue of himself placed by that Emperor in the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus which he erected on the site of Moriah, may at any rate be considered as belonging to one of the many reproductions of the statue which no doubt were made at the time; of the discovery of the ancient Jewish cemetery at Jaffa; of the remarkable ruin at Mashita or Umm Shutta, in the desert east of Moab, first seen and described by Dr. Tristram, and conjectured by Mr. Fergusson to be the remains of a palace erected by the great Persian conqueror Chosroes II. in the year 614 A.D. Many other examples might be given of subjects

of interest either left unnoticed altogether, or treated with less fullness than their importance required. It is possible that the compiler of the Handbook may not have considered them of interest, or did not agree with the conclusions drawn from them; but the answer to this is that a Handbook is bound to present its readers with an account of all that is known and thought by good authorities on the matters it treats of, indicating, it may be, to what opinion the balance of proof or argument points, but omitting nothing which may help them to form their own judgment, because the estimate of the compiler affixes no value to it. A flagrant instance of the violation of this, as we conceive, sound rule occurs at p. 288, where in treating of the history of Jebel Usdum it is remarked:—"The attempt to place the valley of Siddim in the region to the north of the Dead Sea appears to us, from all we know at present, to be a failure." But none of the arguments in favour of so placing it are given.

The routes are judiciously chosen and well arranged, but there is too much of an Itinerary about them. An Itinerary should certainly precede each route, as it is exceedingly useful for reference; but it is a mistake to mix up with the description of the generally interesting features of the country the names of a number of more or less insignificant places which serve only to confuse and puzzle the traveller as he rides along. The times given between place and place in all the routes are, as a rule, too short. Of course any one on a good horse, and unencumbered with much baggage, may cover the ground in even quicker time, but the regular rate of speed for a party travelling with tents and baggage will be found to be about ten minutes in the hour slower than the time of the Handbook. The average pace of desert travelling on camels is from two to two-and-a-half miles an hour, and of Syrian travelling on horseback from two-and-a-half to three miles.

As usual in Mr. Baedeker's Handbooks, the maps and plans are numerous and well done. We must, however, take exception to the mode of spelling the names adopted in the former, and indeed to the whole system of transliteration in use throughout the book, as involving a jumble of dots, commas, and accents, which confuse the eye and puzzle the memory. It is almost hopeless to attempt to transliterate Arabic at all in such a manner as will enable a person ignorant of the language to pronounce words intelligibly, but we are quite sure that the simplest method of rendering the sounds of the different letters is likely to be at least as successful as the most elaborate, besides being much easier to understand.

It is a great pity that some uniform system of Arabic transliteration satisfactory to the scholar and intelligible to those who do not know the language cannot be agreed upon. The want of it is especially felt as regards Palestine, where the names of places have a special interest in many ways for so large a class of readers who, as things stand at present, are constantly in doubt whether the name they read in one book is the same as that given in another, and who consult a map only to find neither. The Committee

of the Palestine Exploration Fund have decided on adopting Robinson's and Smith's system in all their publications, and in the Ordnance Survey Map which they are about to publish; and, as this map will in all probability be more generally used than any other, it will be for the general convenience of readers if writers will adopt its nomenclature, even though they may not agree altogether with the method on which that nomenclature is based. FRED. A. EATON.

The Life of Charles Richard Sumner, Bishop of Winchester: during a Forty Years' Episcopate. By the Rev. George H. Sumner, M.A., Hon. Canon of Winchester. (London: John Murray, 1876.)

"THE race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." Were they so, it might be a puzzle to discover the secret of the rapid but sure steps up the ladder of his profession, accomplished by the so-called "last of our old Prince Bishops." On the rule of "seniores priores" and of "detur digniori," so far as school and university honours were concerned, his brother John, ten years his senior, should have been the first to mount the bench of Bishops. But Charles Richard, who was superannuated for King's, and went through Eton and Trinity without achieving much special distinction, is found at the age of thirty-six consecrated Bishop of Llandaff, from which see in the next year he was translated to Winchester; whereas it was not till 1828, the next year, that his brother was raised to the see of Chester. Probably few would say of either that they were men of the first rank in ability, intellect, or administrative power; and yet both rose so high, and the younger for so long outshone the elder and more learned, that it is with curiosity we dive into Mr. George Sumner's biography of his father, the Bishop of Winchester, to seek some clew to the phenomenon. It was not to be expected that a son's biography should be impartial, but we give Mr. Sumner all the credit for intending it to be such in his case; and it may be added that the modesty, simplicity, and refinement which have ruled his pen raise his work above the range of ordinary biographies, and make it infinitely more trustworthy than a chapter or two of *Our Bishops and Deans*. If it has not the good stories which enliven Denison's *Life of Bishop Lonsdale*, or the biography of Bishop Blomfield, still it is a by no means uninteresting chronicle of events in Church, State, and Society during forty years, over which old-stagers who have lived alongside the course of those events may with amusement and interest run their eye.

It would be affectation to ignore the long-believed and oft-told story of the bishop's marriage at Geneva to save a noble pupil from what would have been deemed a marriage beneath him; and yet, even if Sir John Coleridge's authority had not sufficed to contradict the story, it was not necessary or natural that Mr. Sumner should refer to it. That which must be patent to every one is, that, thanks to his having for pupils two young noblemen, whose mother, the Marchioness of Conyngham, was all-

powerful with George IV., that monarch took an extraordinary and persistent interest in the young tutor from the very commencement of his reign. The testimony of other pupils besides Lord Mount Charles and Lord F. Conyngham (notably of Mr. Frederick Oakeley) tends to show that as a tutor and guide of youth Charles Richard Sumner had special gifts and aptitudes, which doubtless secured a mother's gratitude and so, by consequence, a friend at Court; but probably he was the only curate whom a king would have lifted *per saltum* to a canonry at Windsor, had not his Prime Minister stood out against a step so entirely without precedent. "The king's feelings," we learn from the correspondence, "were mortally wounded" for a little space, but he found a speedy "heal-all" in other preferments: a private chaplaincy to the king, the living of Abingdon, a canonry at Worcester and at Canterbury, and the bishopric of Llandaff, all within five years. In this part of the biography it is with an odd sensation that we read of George IV. in a new light, solicitous even to fidgetiness about the details of divine service and points of ritual, but yet amenable to rebuke from his chaplain, who is found in p. 78, teaching him that "all are alike before God's throne," and, in p. 79, granting that chaplain's petition (when asked what mark of royal favour he would propose) to institute daily family prayers in his household. With such tokens of his Majesty's ear, and external signs of rising consequence, we are not surprised to find the chaplain and canon declining the colonial see of Jamaica, and, after one or two collateral honours and compliments, and a bit of literary work—his translation of Milton's *Treatise on Christian Doctrine* (memorable because it is his sole identification with literature, because it was dedicated to the King, and because Lord Macaulay found words of praise for it in his *Essays*)—taking Sir William Knighton's hint to "get rid of his shirt-frill and trowsers," in other words "to take his doctor's degree," and so to be ready for a bishopric. When Llandaff, which then carried the deanery of St. Paul's "in commendam," was offered and accepted, the King wrote to Sir William Knighton that "he should leave London at ease, this business being settled and well settled." It was a good day for the second South Welsh see; and though his pluralities—a mere trifle compared with many then calmly enjoyed by episcopal occupants—sorely interfered with a thorough reform and revival of the Church and clergy in Monmouth and Glamorgan, it is certain, from other evidence than his son's pages, that Bishop Sumner began the work with tact, considerateness, simplicity of life, and self-dedication to his task. It was beginning to be discovered that, besides a fine presence and grand courtly manner (which we are told in a note got him the *sobriquet* of the "Beauty of Holiness," a nickname, by the way, which we suspect belonged before him to Bishop Hurd), Bishop Sumner had views and principles of episcopal work, when within little more than a year of his going to Llandaff he was translated to the grander and more prominent diocese of Winchester. "This," said the King,

"will please the Marchioness." It may have been that this advancement involved a traditional accession of personal dignity; for, though his simple life at Llansanffraed, and the fact we learn later on that after his wife's death he slept the rest of his life in a mere servant's bedchamber in Farnham Castle without any change of furniture, bespeak a natural preference for plain living, certain it is that general impression and remembrance associate more state with the Bishop of Winchester than with his elder brother, even when at Canterbury and Lambeth. Nothing carried the latter out of his simple ways and habits; it seems to have been part of his brother of Winchester's rôle to look the Prince-Bishop; though a hundred traits of kindness, courtesy, and condescension might be cited to prove the deservedness of his popularity. Nor was the state he had to put on ever accompanied by self-indulgence, as witness a saying of his, which would make clergy and parishioners stare in these days of hot-air and hot-water apparatus, "the proper place for the stove is in the pulpit" (p. 146).

Once established at Farnham Castle he soon showed himself a bishop of the working school, at that time of very limited numbers. His first charge identified him with the moderate Evangelicals in doctrine, but urged the greater seemliness of churches and churchyards, with more services, more frequent communions, and other features of the soon-to-be-developed High Church programme. He had not been a year in his new diocese before he suppressed the misrule and quasi-carnival of Hop-Sunday at Farnham; and in the agricultural riots at the close of 1830 he showed a manly attitude, in giving the mob as well as the farmers audience, with a view to redress of grievances. In the visitations of the Channel Islands, a part of his diocese, which he was the first Bishop of Winchester to institute, and which he continued triennially, he on several occasions exhibited abundant courage afloat, and comported himself with thorough self-possession and gallantry in more than one peril of shipwreck. At once he set about the work of elementary education; and was one of the earliest prelates to establish a training-college for teachers; he gave a steadfast and warm support to Sunday Schools; and the number of new and restored churches in his diocese during his forty years' episcopate bespeaks both wonderful personal energy, and sagacity in the choice of instruments with whom to work. He was regular and methodical in his huge correspondence, and punctual in his appointments as to consecrations, confirmations, or visitations, in spite of the badness of roads. All accounts credit him with a princely hospitality, dispensed with the additional charm of great conversational powers.

In so protracted an episcopate it fell to his lot to have to take part and side in grave political questions. His vote on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill in 1829, in the majority of 109—with which his brother also voted as Bishop of Chester—had the effect of cooling his first and chief patron, George IV., towards him, and was in after years regretted by himself as an unavailing concession (p. 162, note). But it is an old saw

that no men so soon forget their maker as the Bishops. In the debate on the second reading of the Reform Bill in the Lords, he is found voting in the minority, while his brother was in the majority of nine in favour of it. When Queen Victoria met her archbishops and bishops at Kensington Palace on the morrow of King William's death, the Bishop of Winchester was present; and he took part, as prelate of the Order of the Garter, at her coronation—the second he had witnessed. In the same capacity he baptised the Prince of Wales in 1842, on which occasion the King of Prussia was made a Knight of the Order; but we confess that the Bishop's narrative respecting the King of Prussia's self-possession, the Queen's audible *accolade*, and the royal infant's beauty "as of one hired for the occasion," reads at this distance of time rather like a scrap of "Jeames's Diary." Greater and graver ordeals were his charge on Tract XC. in 1841, in which the trumpet gave no uncertain sound; his charge on the aggressions of Rome and on Ritualism in 1845; his temperate and cautious action in the Gorham case, when Henry of Exeter had excommunicated his brother, the archbishop, for instituting Mr. Gorham; and his plain speaking on the subject of "Private Confession" in the charge on Church Progress in 1858. It was obviously no small mutual advantage to the brothers that they could confer and co-operate upon urgent Church questions, and the attitude of both, if often verging on timidity, met with consideration and deference from a vast number of Churchmen who respected and appreciated their private worth and acknowledged earnestness. Among his later acts the Bishop's part in the Pan-Anglican Synod, in concert with the Bishop of Ohio, is said to have contributed to the happy and peaceable issue of that congress; and here he seems to have been guided by his own tact, in declining to widen the scope of the conference so as to deal with special points of error on one side only. He hardly shows to equal advantage, to our fancy, in his support of a petition to constitute the Surrey portion of his diocese into a separate see. Perhaps it was age and weakness that made him seem lukewarm. It was in 1868 that he was first seized with paralysis, but, through his naturally good constitution, he held on till August, 1869, when arrangements were made for his retaining Farnham Park and Castle for life, and for his being succeeded by Samuel Wilberforce, whom he had been the first to promote, and assisted to consecrate, and who, as it need not be said, died before his predecessor in the see. But Bishop Sumner's latest days, from 1869 to 1874, were almost a living death; his speech gone together with his power of writing his thoughts, he lingered, as his biographer writes, virtually "alone with his God."

Passing this episcopal life in review, its leading features are an even tenor of respectability, a well-bred and polished bearing, an unflinching common sense, and a consistent piety, adorned by a charity which grew riper and mellowed as age drew on. In his true help-mate, till he was bereaved of her in 1849, he possessed a like-minded fellow-worker, who made "his people her

people, and his gods her gods," and to whom—a mother in Israel—he owed very much of the happiness of his family relations to the last. At the time of his death the Bishop had seventy-eight lineal descendants, and the testimony of his staunch friends of a lifetime is that no home could have been happier. It speaks volumes that John Keble, Sir John Coleridge, John Henry Newman, Frederick Oakeley, and others of the same calibre and the like diversity of views, regarded Bishop Sumner with feelings of reverence or affection; while Bishop Wilberforce, Archdeacons Jacob and Wigram, and other ecclesiastics, more closely associated, co-operated with him through life with a loyalty which must have been inspired by love and confidence. If Charles Richard Sumner failed of greatness as a Bishop, he had many sound claims to the credit of goodness.

JAMES DAVIES.

Materials for the History of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. Edited by James Craigie Robertson, M.A., Canon of Canterbury. Rolls Series. (London: Longmans, 1875.)

IN editing the contemporary literature relating to Becket, Canon Robertson declines to discuss either the character of the Archbishop himself, or the merits of the memorable controversy with which his name is associated. As he not unjustly observes, "in a work produced with the aid of public money it would be improper to obtrude opinions which might offend the conviction either of those who regard him with religious veneration or of those who estimate him very differently." This reason, however, apart, the task he has undertaken is itself one of such magnitude and difficulty that his resolution to avoid all but purely literary questions is not unnatural. Nine or more biographies, two voluminous collections of miracles, and an immense and chaotic correspondence are enough to tax the patience and energy of the most painstaking editor. What is most wanted is a complete and thoroughly trustworthy edition of all these materials; and if, as may be expected from the care shown in the first instalment, Canon Robertson gives us this, he will earn the gratitude of historical students more than by half a dozen brilliant prefaces.

The present volume contains the *Life* and the *Miracles of St. Thomas* by William of Canterbury, which, although apparently written at different periods, and the *Miracles* first, may be regarded as a single continuous work. It doubtless owes its position of honour to the fact that until lately the *Miracles* as a collection were entirely unknown, while the *Life*, with the exception of the extracts embodied in the composite biographies of Becket known as the *First* and *Second Quadrilogi*, was thought to have perished. It is interesting to learn that we are indebted for the preservation of what is apparently a unique copy of both *Life* and *Miracles* to another Chancellor-prelate only less famous than Becket himself. William of Wykeham bequeathed to his college at Winchester a certain "*librum de vita Sancti Thomae, vocatum Thomas*;"

and from this MS., which, after lying unnoticed for centuries, has at length been identified as the Canterbury Monk's missing composition, Canon Robertson takes his text.

As now first printed in full, the *Life* claims a place among the best of the many early biographies of the most famous of canonised Englishmen. Its one disappointing feature is the account of Thomas the Chancellor, which is wretchedly meagre. For this, indeed, the author has more excuse than some of his fellow-biographers. The editor gives good reasons for supposing him to have been a foreigner; and he certainly did not enter the monastery of Christ Church—probably, therefore, did not come to England—until after Becket had gone into exile. The greater part of his narrative, therefore, is not that of an eye-witness, which may possibly account, in some degree, for its straightforwardness and moderation. The author's candour is amusingly shown in the account of his own pusillanimity on the occasion of the murder at Canterbury. Naturally, it is for the events of the few weeks preceding this catastrophe, during which he was brought into personal contact with the Archbishop after his triumphant return to Canterbury from exile, that his *Life* is of most importance, as supplying deficiencies in those hitherto better known. The minute account of the negotiations with the younger Henry, "rex cismarinus," and his guardians is, in fact, William of Canterbury's special contribution to Becket's life-history. The proceedings at Winchester are reported so fully as to suggest that the author accompanied Becket's emissary, Prior Richard, to the Court. This is the more probable as we find him directly after so high in the Primate's favour that, out of all the monks of Christ Church admitted during his exile, William alone was deemed worthy of ordination to the diaconate in the Ember-week before his death. Every fresh detail of the discussion in the Council on Becket's request for an audience shows more clearly than ever how utterly hollow was the reconciliation between the lay and clerical powers. Unfortunately the words "pacificus venit nec quicquam mali molitur," with which Prior Richard began his speech, were at variance with the Archbishop's own anathemas. Of this advantage the latter's enemies were not slow to avail themselves, with the more effect because it was for the alleged unlawful coronation of the young king himself that Roger of York and his fellow-bishops were excommunicated. Thus Geoffrey Ridel's threat to leave the Council if the audience were granted, artfully prefaced by the assertion of his knowledge of the will of the "rex transmarinus," outweighed all the arguments of the moderate party which the biographer puts into the mouth of the Earl of Cornwall. Whether the "archidiabolus" was merely interpreting the king's wishes by his own or not, none knew better than Becket himself that the repulse was little less than a death-warrant. It is significant, therefore, that in the list of grievances which he afterwards sent to the Council he returns to the "fonset origo mali," putting in the most prominent place the subjection of the clergy to the secular tribunals. This was something more than a

formal declaration of unalterable hostility to the most obnoxious of the Constitutions of Clarendon. It was a challenge to renew the contest on the original ground of dispute, discussion of which had been tacitly avoided in the negotiations between Henry and himself in France; and, as if to cut off all hope of compromise, the manifesto was supplemented by a threat of ulterior proceedings if the grievances—some of which, indeed, were admittedly real—were not all speedily redressed. It is vain to speculate what course events would have taken if Fitzurse and his fellow-assassins had not forced on a solution. It was no less impossible to allow the Archbishop, even if he had wished it, a second time to leave the kingdom and become a tool to forward French intrigue, than to suffer him to fulminate indiscriminate anathemas and paralyse the Government at home. That some violent issue, some "factum exitabile," was regarded as inevitable is plain from the warning speeches of the Earl of Cornwall and others; and it was fortunate, perhaps, for Henry's fame that it came so soon, before his own share in it had gone beyond a few passionate words. It was even more fortunate for the reputation of Thomas himself. He might still, indeed, have won the double title of saint and martyr; but without the combination of circumstances which intensified in so remarkable a degree the universal horror excited by the murder at Canterbury he would scarcely have attained, still less have kept for more than three centuries, his unique position in the English hagiology. There is no more curious proof of his extraordinary popularity than the multitude of miracles which fill more than two-thirds of the present volume, to say nothing of those similarly recorded by Benedict of Peterborough. If, as the editor thinks, William of Canterbury held some office connected with the shrine, he must have enjoyed, as the recipient of the tales of grateful pilgrims, special facilities for making such a collection. It was begun, he tells us, seventeen months after the death of the saint, and when finished was sent by the monks of Christ Church at his own request to King Henry by the hands of the author. The strongest disbeliever in miraculous agency must admit that the contents are well worth printing, if only for the light they throw upon the social life of the time and other subjects left unnoticed by the chroniclers. Many of the tales are as interesting in this respect as the anecdote of the mother (not, as in the *Quadrilogus*, the wife) of Hugh de Morville given in the *Life*, which is so often quoted as a proof that English was already taking the place of French as the language of the Norman nobility. Every class is represented, from the king down to the founding picked up in the road by Queen Eleanor; and the relations of husband and wife, of parent and child, and of master and servant, the marriage of the clergy, the state of medical science, the Irish war, and popular superstitions and folk-lore, are among the many various subjects incidentally illustrated. The arrangement is a natural one. First come visions confirming the reception of Thomas among the saints—to one visionary, by the way, we are indebted

for an *English* antiphon which he heard sung in his honour—then instances of the punishment of scoffers, and finally the long series of miraculous cures and still more astounding manifestations. The author becomes amusingly ironical in telling how even Foliot, Bishop of London—fortunately, perhaps, for him, English saints are not open to the charge of vindictiveness which Giraldus Cambrensis brings against their Welsh and Irish brethren—was made to owe his life to the saint whom he had persecuted in the flesh. In his case the cure was effected in a way the profanity of which was hardly excused by its success. While administering to his brother-bishop the *viaticum*, Jocelin of Salisbury "sacramentum adjungit sacramento et sanguinem martyris sanguini Redemptoris," with such effect that in a few days the dying man was on his way to the shrine of his preserver. Mention of this martyr's blood, or "aqua sanguine sancti rubricata," is extremely frequent. We have bottles of it sold at a shop in Canterbury, carried about the country by pilgrims, and hung up on the walls of rooms. It was commonly drunk by the sick as a universal specific; and no wonder, for a drop from a "phiala sancti Thomae" in many cases raised the dead. One of the most interesting miracles is the restoration to sight and manhood of one Ailward (p. 156), which illustrates trial by ordeal, the popular belief as to the efficacy of Whitsun-eve baptism, and, above all, the terrible severity of the criminal laws. Another (p. 295) is equally instructive as to the injustice of trial by battle, although in this case, thanks to the saint, and possibly also to the fact that before the decision "quantum potuit pugillandi didicit industriam," the honest, though weaker, man got the best of it. For curiosity few will compare with those in which the saint exercises his power upon the lower animals. His partiality for hawking did not end with his life, if we may judge from the cases in which he restores these birds to their owners when lost, or heals them when wounded or sick—among the latter being the king's favourite falcon, "qui pro strenuitate sua meruit Wiscardus appellari." It was, perhaps, from the same sympathy with sport that he did not interfere to stop the bull-baiting (p. 293) until the bull broke away and began to do mischief; but, then, the poor beast, unlike the starling in the talons of the kite (p. 529), had not learned to invoke his aid articulately. The gander (p. 359) was equally unfortunate in not being devoted to the saint until after the boys had amused themselves by wringing its neck; nor did it gain much after all by its restoration to life, though the miracle was beyond question, "test[is] sepulchrum martyris, ad quod [anser] allatus est, testes viri fratres, a quibus susceptus est et comestus"! GEO. F. WARNER.

It is hoped that Mr. Richard Grant White, of New York, will take the chair at the first meeting of the New Shakspeare Society next Friday, and reply to the arguments of the writer of the paper for the evening, Miss Lee, on 2 and 3 *Henry VI.*, and their originals, the *Contention* and *True Tragedy*.

NEW NOVELS.

Marks upon the Door. A Novel. By Mark May. (London: Sampson Low & Co., 1876.)

For Better, for Worse; a Romance of the Affections. Edited by Edmund Yates. (London: Ward, Lock & Tyler, 1876.)

Woodleigh Park, or the Power of Home. By Martha C. France. (London: S. W. Partridge & Co., 1876.)

The White Cross and Dove of Pearls. By the Authoress of "Selina's Story." (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1876.)

Mercy Philbrick's Choice. (London: Sampson Low & Co., 1876.)

Marks upon the Door is a crude first attempt, not to be harshly judged, as, though very slight, there is some attempt at making its characters individual, and not merely lay figures. But the author's power of constructing a plot is as yet extremely imperfect, and the dialogue is rather stilted and forced, while the asides to the reader are not very judiciously managed. A very old stock device is employed to work out part of the story: that of a young Roman Catholic gentleman, known to be the heir of a wealthy man, being inveigled into joining a secret religious society bound by celibate vows, in order that his property may necessarily fall, for lack of heirs, into the hands of the Church. He is depicted as in terror of his life should he yield to his wish to marry his cousin, and as driven by excitement into crime and death. But it is really time that embryo novelists should begin to study facts before they weave improbable plots. There have been, no doubt, many ugly clerical will-cases before the courts, both of France and the United Kingdom, within the last few years, the most noteworthy of which is the protracted suit of the Lacordaire family against the Dominicans; but Mr. Mark May has forgotten two simple difficulties in the way of his ecclesiastical speculators: first, that a young man possessed of no money of his own, and dependent on a father whose property was all personality at his own disposal, and not entailed realty, would be no such catch as to make it worth while running a great risk for a mere chance of succession under a will; and next, that if the victim felt such strong repugnance for his hasty vows, he had nothing to do but to apply in the proper quarter to be dispensed from them, and to give his Order a handsome sum down to be let off his contract, letting the authorities understand that, if refused his request, he would take care that his father's will should not be what they desired. Given the deadlock as put in the story, there is its obvious solution.

Is Saul among the prophets? The half-page of commendatory preface with which Mr. Edmund Yates launches his friend's progeny upon the waters of criticism touchingly urges its claims to attention as representing "a reaction from the feverish pursuit of sensation novels." Very good: but then what about *Black Sheep*, *A Silent Witness*, *Broken to Harness*, *A Rock Ahead*, *et hoc genus omne*? Clodius bearing testimony against the co-respondents of his day was nothing to this protest, which recalls

King Jamie's address to his goldsmith:—"O Geordie, Jingling Geordie, it was grand to hear Baby Charles laying down the guilt of dissimulation, and Steenie lecturing on the turpitude of incontinence!" As to the venture itself, it is a very ladylike, nice, pretty little story—other equivalent adjectives may be added at pleasure—perhaps a trifle goody, but eminently aristocratic in large parts of its company and scenery. It is something of the type of a novel which achieved a not-undeserved popularity a few years ago, called *Margaret and her Bridesmaids*, and is certainly fairly readable. But one's puzzlement does revive at finding included under the general sponsorship of Mr. Edmund Yates passages on the theological superiority of the Church of England over Quakerism, and the only solution open is that on which Charles Lamb fell back when Hazlitt, in sheer bewilderment, after a gorgeous theosophic oration from Coleridge, asked Elia to explain what could possibly be meant by all that had just been poured out on the subjects of regeneration, the office of the Church, and similar topics. "O, you know," stuttered Lamb, "there was always a g-g-g-great d-deal of f-fun in Coleridge!"

Woodleigh Park is a story of the old Evangelical school, written with an obvious sincerity which is entitled to respect, but not dealing very successfully with its main topic, which is a dissuasion from "worldly" society and amusements as incompatible with religion. The fault in the author's way of regarding the subject lies not merely in the narrowness of her school, but in the curious lack of consistency she exhibits. There is a great deal, for example, perfectly true and indisputable which can be urged against one object of her denunciation, fashionable balls, on various grounds, physical and ethical. But she is careful to explain that a regatta is just as sinful in her eyes, and that its real wickedness consists in its bringing Christians into contact with the world, by which term she means all persons who do not hold precisely her own religious opinions. Now, here is the point where the inconsistency comes in. Setting aside altogether the enquiry, which never presents itself to people of her calibre of mind, how far a society which, with all its faults, is permeated with Christian ideas and morality, is the world in the sense that the rotten Pagan society under Nero and Domitian, as Juvenal describes it, was the world against which the Apostles warned their half-reclaimed converts; it is plain enough that the strict letter of the New Testament has a great deal more to say about the evils and dangers of wealth and of physical ease than about the perils of mixed company. But her most Evangelical personages live in costly and luxurious houses, feed daintily, dress richly and handsomely, drive about in well-appointed carriages, are waited on by numerous servants, and enjoy to the fullest what must surely be as worldly as any regatta. "Self-indulgence," wrote Sir Arthur Helps several years ago, "takes many forms, and we should remember that there may be a sullen sensuality as well as a gay one." Just so, there is a wonderful piece of casuistry about Sabbatarian observance, regularly laid down

and provided for in the code of strict Evangelicals. It is wrong to have a hot meat dinner on Sundays, but you may boil the potatoes, and have them hot. Why it would be a sin to put a joint of meat into the same pot as the potatoes, or into another pot on the same fire, may be left to the judgment of those Rabbinical casuists who forbid to cut butter and meat with the same knife. And what makes the confusion of thought in *Woodleigh Park* more complete is that the author, heartily contemptuous of all opinions save her own, reserves what she thinks her most scathing sarcasm for the insane superstition and folly of the ceremony of professing and enclosing a cloistered Roman Catholic nun, entirely failing to see that the strict conventual ideal is quite at one with her own in desiring to separate its votaries from all worldly society and amusements, only that it has the merit, lacking in her and hers, of being thorough and consistent. There was a biography of Dr. Marsh, an Evangelical clergyman very much esteemed and admired for his exceptional piety, published a few years back. A cynical journal made a criticism which was strictly true, that the only marked events in an otherwise undistinguished life were his frequent transfers from one rich benefice to another richer and easier, and the fact that he never seems for an instant to have hesitated to leave one flock, whatever his professed interest in it might have been, when a better-endowed incumbency offered. No doubt some explanation may be given of this peculiarity; but to mere outsiders it looks more worldly than being present at a regatta, and perhaps even than the blacker criminality of going to see *Hamlet* or *Othello*: though a new variety of servant-galism has come to our knowledge within the last few days; warning having been given by an Evangelical housemaid to her mistress, because one of the sons of the family went one evening to a theatre. There are, however, some graver faults in the book than those of inconsistency and the Pharisaism which will not suffer even its skirts to be casually touched by others. In the very first chapter the husband of the model Evangelical lady of the story escorts her young sister to her first ball, leaving the wife alone with her little girl of six, who naturally asks why her mother has not gone with papa and auntie. She is immediately told that the reason is because mamma knows that it is sinful, but that unfortunately papa and aunt have not been so well taught what the Bible says, and that it is to be hoped they will soon be wiser. Whereupon the little damsel volunteers a pledge never to go to such naughty things, which her mother accepts. It is superfluous to dwell on the sheer unwholesomeness of training a baby to sit in judgment in this fashion on those whose conduct and motives it is quite incapable of estimating aright, but to whom it owes respect and duty. But we come upon something worse towards the close of the book, where a very young, innocent, and lighthearted girl goes to another ball, catches a chill, and dies suddenly as a judgment, with a very clear hint from the author that she has consequently passed into everlasting misery.

And yet Miss France marvels that every one is not ready to accept her creed and standard.

The White Cross and Dove of Pearls is also an Evangelical story, in which the same general views as to amusements and Sabatarian observance are put forward as in *Woodleigh Park*, but in a very different spirit from the arrogant Pharisaism of that book. There is a fair amount of narrative power exhibited in it, though not much skill in weaving a plot, nor familiarity with the ways of society; but there is also some faculty for drawing female types of character, though there is no individuality about the men; yet it is very much too diffuse. The author would have made a much better book by resolute compression into less than half the actual bulk, and that mainly by cutting down long explanations of moods and motives, which more skilful treatment would have left to be inferred from the words and actions of the characters. There is culture and taste enough displayed to make it probable that, if terseness and point were added, the writer would earn popularity in her sphere. An error of reference occurs in one place, which needs correction. Cowper is credited with a very graceful and vigorous rendering of one of M^{me}. de Guyon's religious poems. It is, in truth, not among his versions, but may be found in her biography by Prof. Upham, of Bowdoin College, and is presumably from his pen.

Mercy Philbrick's Choice is a New England story of a very peculiar kind, altogether unlike the insights which Mrs. Stowe, Miss Phelps, Miss Alcott, the Misses Warner, Mrs. Whitney, and Mr. Bayard Taylor have given us into the life of the old Puritan stronghold. There is something more of Dr. Wendell Holmes about it, at least in his *Guardian Angel*, but, curiously enough, the book which it most readily brings to mind is one altogether dissimilar in tone and execution, Colonel Higginson's *Malbone*. There is absolutely no point of contact between the two, and yet whoever reads one, no matter which, and then lights on the other, can fail to have his former experience recalled. There is scarcely what can be called a plot, and the two or three situations in the book, though sharply and cleverly conceived, are not strongly dramatic. It is chiefly noteworthy as a study of character, specially of a type of female character almost peculiar to the United States, and best exemplified there by Margaret Fuller Ossoli and Maria dell' Occidente (Maria Gowen Brooks), as viewed from the standpoint of a Bostonian transcendentalist who has at one time had a severe attack of Theodore Parker on the brain, but has partly got over it. The writer has almost as keen an eye for the ugly and grotesque side of New England as Hawthorne has for its weirdness, and Mrs. Stowe for its homeliness; and has also exhibited a good deal of skill in the delineation of the heroine, save in two points. One is that, being a very young widow, suddenly bereft of a deeply-loved husband, she transfers her blighted affections almost as rapidly as the famous Ephesian mourner, with no seemingly adequate opportunity or inducement, which is quite out of keeping with the masculine fibre and constancy of character attributed

to her. The other fault is that she is described as a poet of rare and lofty gifts, and the author is indiscreet enough to give several specimens. They are not trash, far from it, nor are they altogether weak; but they are essentially imitative, and there is not any very keen sense of music displayed. They would probably never have been written if Walter Savage Landor and Mrs. Browning had not written first, and there are one or two stanzas after Shelley—a very long way after. One of the oddest things in the very queer theosophic ideas of Mrs. Philbrick, as set forth by her biographer, is that, after she has broken with her betrothed for a perfectly adequate reason, she settles with herself that she will be married somehow in a future state to an old minister whom she had rejected, but come afterwards to prefer just as he died; not taking into account that perhaps the late Mr. Philbrick, when rejoined, might not quite see it, nor yet the late Mrs. Dorrance, whom Parson Dorrance had passionately loved. This sort of speculation is rather beyond us; but no doubt an American heaven must have peculiar institutions adapted to post-Semitic beliefs.

R. F. LITTLEDALE.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A Popular History of the United States. By William Cullen Bryant and Sydney Howard Gay. Vol. I. (Sampson Low and Co.) It would be manifestly unfair to pronounce judgment upon a serial work so important as this from an examination of only the initial portion of it. Both Mr. Bryant and Mr. Gay have yet their reputations as historians to make. The facts that the former has long ranked as one of the first of American poets and been for fifty years the editor of a daily political journal, and that the latter has been for some time his confidential assistant in his editorial capacity, give no assurance that either is specially qualified for the task upon which they have entered. There is no doubt, however, that the experience of Mr. Bryant, during his half-century of journalistic life, must be immensely valuable so far as that period of the history of the United States is concerned, and there is perhaps no American living whose narrative of its events would be more thoroughly trusted. It may be safely assumed, considering that Mr. Bryant is now in his eighty-second year, that the real responsibility of the work rests with Mr. Gay, who is, in this country at least, an unknown man. We prefer, therefore, to await the appearance of the later portions of the History before pronouncing upon its merits, especially as the present volume deals mainly with prehistoric America and the so-called "pre-Columbian" period, and ends with the mere establishment of the earliest English settlements. So far the authors have presented a rapid but most entertaining summary of what is known or conjectured respecting the Western Continent down to the commencement of the seventeenth century, and it is only just to say that their beginning promises well; but the real history of the United States is yet to come. We have Mr. Bryant's positive assurance that the work is to be entirely free from any sectional bias; that American shortcomings and defects, or, as he plainly says, "national sins and wrongs," will not be passed over; and that the story of the great nation shall be told without partiality, without passion, and with perfect candour.

De l'Italie. Essais de Critique et d'Histoire. Par Emile Gebhart. (Paris: Hachette.) This collection of essays seems to be the contents of a note-book, strung together without much con-

nected purpose. It bears few marks of originality, either in the choice of subjects or in the method of treating them. It contains scarcely any idea which may not be found in the works of Michelet, Quinet, and Zeller. The essays deal almost entirely with the period of the Renaissance, of which M. Gebhart tells us he has been a student for the last fifteen years, and about which he hopes to write a large work in time. We can only say that the results of fifteen years of study have been very carefully hidden away in the present book, so as not to interfere with the interest of the larger work that is to come. There is only one mark of novelty in M. Gebhart's treatment of the Renaissance. He discovers the original type of its social side in the life of the Romans at Pompeii, and of its ideas in the beliefs of Epicurus. After dealing pleasantly enough with these he passes on to Dante, Savonarola, Michel Angelo, the Florentine historians, and Raphael. As a critic we can say little for M. Gebhart. The mental condition of Dante during the period recorded in the *Vita Nuova* is characterised in a way which would express the views of the commonplace Philistine: "Il vécut sept années sur le bord de la folie." Similarly the characteristic traits of Machiavelli's life in exile are dismissed as showing "navrante vulgarité." Nor is M. Gebhart more happy in his artistic criticism. The following remarks on Lionardo are certainly not profound: "S'il ne connut jamais l'élan mystique de Fra Angelico, la suavité religieuse de Raphael, la sublimité biblique de Michel-Ange, du moins fut-il toujours, par la bonté de son cœur comme par la noblesse de son esprit, au premier rang parmi les maîtres de l'idéalisme." Yet M. Gebhart is not deficient in dogmatism. After speaking of Fra Angelico's school, he goes on to say: "Les deux ouvrages supérieurs de cette tradition sont peut-être l'*Ecce Homo* du Sodoma, et la *Déposition de Croix* du Pérugin." This may be so; but we should like a little more explanation of the view of art which classifies Sodoma and Fra Angelico together. The very interesting picture of the martyrdom of Savonarola, in San Marco at Florence, is put down by M. Gebhart in a note to Pollaiuolo, without any explanation of the reason. The last essay in the book is on Giacomo Leopardi, in whom M. Gebhart finds the antitype to the scepticism of the Romans under the Empire, and whom he also treats as a symbol of the development of modern Italy. He ends with one of those meaningless generalisations so common among French writers: "Douter et aimer, telle fut la destinée de Giacomo Leopardi et la vocation de l'Italie."

The Church Bells of Somerset. By the Rev. Henry Thomas Ellacombe, M.A. (Exeter: Pollard.) Mr. Ellacombe is well known as an enthusiastic student of bells and bell-literature. The present account of the church bells of Somersetshire has been compiled by him, not from personal inspection, but from returns furnished to him by the clergy and others interested in such matters, to whom the author forwarded circulars asking for information. No pains seem to have been spared to make the book as full and accurate as possible. We are bound to say that as far as we have been able to test it, it is singularly free from error. The plates given of bell-stamps and the letters used in the older inscriptions are well executed. The jingles with which the Mediaeval bells are ornamented are always quaint and interesting. Sometimes they are really pretty; but their Latin is usually of a sort calculated to affright the modern schoolmaster. Modern bell-legends are commonly in the English tongue: some of them are as barbarous specimens of it as can be found. The advertisements of rural auctioneers alone equal them in ignorant stupidity.

"Me melior vere non est campana sub era,"

one of the mottoes used by Robert Norton, an Exeter bell-founder in the reign of Henry VI., is neither poetical nor in very good taste; but how far removed it is in feeling from an inscription

used in 1804 by Thomas Mears, of London, for a bell in the church tower of Baltonsborough:—

"When men in Hymen's bonds unite,
Our merry peals produce delight;
But when death goes his dreary rounds,
We send forth sad and solemn sounds."

Bell-legends have not improved much during the last seventy years. We could give very modern examples which are quite as foolish and tasteless as the above. The latter pages of the book are taken up by what its author calls an *olla podrida*, that is, a collection of disconnected facts concerning bells and their belongings. Some of the things garnered here are hardly worth the good paper and type by means of which they are preserved, but for others we are not a little thankful. The engraving of the thirteenth-century sacring bell preserved at Rheims is an excellent woodcut, and a useful memorandum of one of the most beautiful small Mediaeval bells in existence.

The Lowndes of South Carolina. An Historical and Genealogical Memoir. By George B. Chase. (Boston: Williams and Co.) The love of the more cultivated among the citizens of the United States for pedigree-lore is proved by the multitude of genealogical memoirs and family histories which issue yearly from the American press. Mr. Chase is one of the most accomplished genealogists in the country, and he has evidently, in this History of the Lowndes family, done his best to arrive at the exact truth, and to put that truth before his readers in the clearest and most compact manner. The pedigree-maker, like the poet, is born, not made. No one, unless he loved such investigations for themselves, could be found to go through the long-continued drudgery of compiling an elaborate genealogical table. As far as we can test the book before us, the facts given are accurate, the accounts given of the two or three members of the family who were connected with the general history of the country are well put together—that is, short, exact, and modest. The Lowndes of South Carolina have been what would be called in this country an old county family. Originally from Cheshire, they arrived in America by way of Saint Kitts, and seem at once to have taken up a high position in their adopted country. The most distinguished member the race has produced was William Lowndes. He was a leading Southern politician in the days of Clay, Webster, and Calhoun. Had not an early death cut short his labours, it is probable that his name would now have been familiar to all who take interest in American politics.

Handbook to the County of Kent. By G. Phillips Bevan, F.G.S. With Maps and Plans. (Stanford.) One is so accustomed to bad guide-books that the worth of books of this description is not realised until one meets with a careful compilation such as that which Mr. Bevan has produced. It is not an easy matter to write a handbook which is at once copious and portable, and accurate as well as interesting; but this book satisfies, fairly well, all these particulars. It opens with a short account of the geological formation of the "Garden of England," which is useful enough; but the outline of the history of the county which follows is so brief and deficient as to be of little use to anyone. The author runs hastily through the very earliest period of Kentish history, touches on the Saxon period, and then winds up with a notice of the murder of Thomas Becket, which "shocked all England and the ecclesiastical world generally." The much-vexed question of the spot of Caesar's landing is touched on, but no attempt is made to solve it. May not Caesar have landed at Deal, as seems most probable, or rather some miles to the eastward of Deal, on what would have then been a wide expanse of low-lying land, but which is now the Goodwin Sands? Earl Goodwin's estate was not overflowed by the sea till the beginning of the twelfth century. For the purposes of the tourist the book is divided into three parts, severally devoted to

twelve railway excursions, one steamboat excursion, and twelve excursions by road. It is a pity greater preponderance was not given to the road, but otherwise the routes are well chosen. The information, too, is, with very few exceptions, of the fullest kind, and is carried so far down to the present time that even the spot of the projected Channel Tunnel is pointed out. More care might have been given to the explanation of names of places. It is useless to remark that "the tourist will notice the frequent termination of the word 'bourne' to the villages" without telling the tourist what "bourne" signifies. Very little fault can be found with the architectural descriptions of churches and other buildings. The author is here thoroughly accurate, and gives the most detailed accounts of everything worthy of note. He might, perhaps, have added, in describing Malling, that the keep there is probably the earliest Norman keep extant, and some mention should have been made of such a curiosity as Ightham Moat House. The refectory, too, of St. Martin's Priory at Dover is of Norman rather than of Early English architecture. The style of the book is above that of most guide-books, but more discrimination might have been used in the choice of epithets. Views are almost always described either as "unique," "curious," or "peculiar." The map of Kent is accurate, and gives all necessary information, and there are plans of Rochester and Canterbury Cathedrals. Mr. Bevan's *Handbook* may be safely recommended as a very pleasant companion to all who may chance to travel through Kent, and as a very useful guide to the lovers of ancient architecture.

Some Observations on the Anglo-Saxon Christian Name. By Henry Charles Coote, F.S.A. The object of the author of this paper is to show that the single names by which Anglo-Saxons were known to history were not the only names they bore in Christian times. It is true that he can only adduce two undoubted examples of a Christian name—King Ceadwealla, who was baptised as Peter, and Biscop Benedict, Abbot of Jarrow—but he considers these as expressing the general law applicable to all Englishmen. Mr. Coote lays great stress, and justly so, on the heathen character of Anglo-Saxon names, and the impossibility of their having been conferred at the sacrament of baptism in opposition to the universal custom of the Church, which forbade the use of names unconnected with Christianity. It is only natural that the native *nomen* conferred on the child at birth should have been used throughout life in preference to a foreign, and to a Saxon uncouth, *cognomen*, but it is strange that Mr. Coote's research has only discovered two instances of the use of both. A further argument in favour of this view is supplied by the fact that until Protestantism threw off the old restrictions in the use of Christian names the Anglo-Saxon names are found occurring in England merely as surnames, except in cases like Edward or Edgar, previous bearers of which had been canonised. On the whole, Mr. Coote has fairly succeeded in showing his opinion to be "probable," as the Jesuit moralists would have said, and the evidence at his command hardly admits of his doing more.

Within Bohemia; or, Love in London. By H. Curwen. (Remington and Co.) The lives and loves of artists whose pictures no one buys, and of poets whose verses no one prints, not to say pays for, have been described till one is weary of the word Bohemia. Mr. Curwen, however, reveals some more secrets of the land "whose latitude is rather uncertain, and longitude possibly vague." The result does not make us share Prowse's pity for the people who knew not the city of Prague. Within Bohemia young men loaf about the suburbs, and ask girls for kisses and cake, or discuss the history of their existence. There is a certain force in the story of the "Eldest Sister," who loved, and nearly ran away with, her sister's husband; but then what a portentous and unre-

deemed cad was the husband! This interesting creature was a City man, who quoted Slavonic poetry, made 200,000*l.* by one speculative *coup*, and spent half of it in "six months' devilry or pleasure, which you will, among my dear old Bohemian chums." After the cad's return, the Eldest Sister became "sick, almost to inanition, with ennui," and readily unfolded the tale of her woes to a chance scribbler whom she met in the rural suburbs. The tale of a "Plain Woman" reveals unfathomable depths of Bohemian bad manners, and the "Mystery of Malcolm Mackinnon" is a failure in the style of Poe's "William Wilson." "Hard Up" is much pleasanter and more interesting, but the general effect of the volume is that of immaturity. Mr. Curwen's cleverness is quite undeniable, and with all its faults of taste his book has more character and style than the ordinary novel. Balzac, he may remember, tried hard for many years before he made a step in the direction of *La Comédie Humaine*, a work some parts of which Mr. Curwen modestly expresses his wish to imitate.

NOTES AND NEWS.

PROF. PAULI is at present on a visit to this country with the intention of concerting arrangements with Prof. Stubbs for the compilation of a volume of the *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*, which is to contain extracts from English Mediaeval writers relating to Germany.

MESSRS. LONGMANS announce *Selections from the Writings of Lord Macaulay*, by G. O. Trevelyan; *The Life of R. Frampton, D.D.*, by the Rev. T. S. Evans; *G. E. Lessing*, by Helen Zimmern; *Memorials of the Discovery and Early Settlement of the Bermudas*, by Major-General Lefroy; *Democracy in Europe*, by Sir T. Erskine May; *The Official Baronage of England*, by J. E. Doyle; *The Puzzle of Life and How it has been Put Together*, by A. Nicols; *A Short History of Latin Classical Literature*, by G. A. Simcox.

PROF. MONIER WILLIAMS sails for India again on the 12th of this month. He is writing a work on the religious systems and sacred places of India, to complete which it is necessary for him to make a tour in the Madras Presidency. He wishes also to collect MSS., books, and objects illustrating the religions of India, for the Indian Institute to be founded at Oxford.

A COMMITTEE has been formed for collecting subscriptions towards a fund which shall serve at once as a testimonial of public respect to the memory of the late Mr. George Smith and as a means of assisting the large family he has left behind him. Contributions will be received by J. W. Bosanquet, Esq., 73 Lombard Street, E.C., in the name of Sir Henry Rawlinson and Dr. Birch.

GENERAL DI CESNOLA, who is residing in London at present, is engaged upon a work on the History and Antiquities of Cyprus. A chapter upon the relations between Egypt and Cyprus will be contributed by Dr. Birch. The discoveries made of late years in Cyprus, to a great extent by General di Cesnola himself, have rendered Engel's *Kypros* altogether obsolete, and the forthcoming volume will be exceptionally valuable.

MESSRS. FREDERICK WARNE and Co.'s list of new books includes a volume by G. Christopher Davies, entitled *The Swan and her Crew*; Pope's Poetical Works; *Maidenhood: or, The Verge of the Stream*, by L. Valentine; *Seventeen to Twenty-One*, by M. L. Bell; *The Home Book for Young Ladies*; *Aunt Louisa's London Favorite*; *Aunt Louisa's Choice Present*; and a gift-book for girls and boys, entitled *St. Nicholas*.

MESSRS. LONGMANS have reprinted, in the form of a pamphlet, Samuel Brett's *Narrative of the Proceedings of a Great Council of the Jews, Assembled in the Plain of Ajeda, in Hungaria, about Thirty Leagues distant from Buda, to*

Examine the Scriptures concerning Christ, on the 12th of October, 1650. It has been already reprinted more than once in various collections.

MR. HENRY SWEET, the President of the Philological Society, has been appointed Examiner in Anglo-Saxon for the degree of Doctor of Literature in the University of London.

WE are informed, with reference to a statement in the last number of the ACADEMY that Mr. Rossetti's edition of Shelley is not in the British Museum, that the copy stolen from the Reading Room has now for some time been replaced, and may be consulted by any visitor.

MESSRS. CHURCHILL announce *A Manual of the Anatomy of Invertebrate Animals*, by Prof. Huxley; *Public Health*, by the late E. A. Parkes, M.D., F.R.S., revised by William Aitken, M.D., F.R.S.; *Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence*, by Francis Ogston, M.D., and Francis Ogston, jun., M.D.; *A Handy Book of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*, by W. Bathurst Woodman, M.D. St. And., M.R.C.P., and C. Meymott Tidy, M.A., M.B.; *On the Detection of Adulteration in Food and Drugs by Chemical Analysis and the Microscope*, by Thomas Stevenson, M.D., &c.

A NEW work by Prof. T. R. Birks, on *Modern Physical Fatalism, and the Doctrine of Evolution*, including an examination of Mr. Herbert Spencer's *First Principles*, will be published shortly by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., who will issue at the same time a second and enlarged edition of the same author's *Difficulties of Belief*.

WE are glad to learn that Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish this autumn a new and cheaper edition of Macready's *Reminiscences*, with selections from his diaries and letters, a work which excited much interest on its first appearance two years ago. The new book will be published in one volume at 6s.

AMONG the papers to be read during the coming session of the Manchester Literary Club are:—"Gypsy Life in Lancashire and Cheshire," by H. T. Crofton; "Art and Social Science," by W. H. J. Traice; "John Keble: his College and Chapel," by John Evans; "Browning's Ballad of Childe Roland," by the Rev. W. A. O'Connor; "Mission of Art and Artists," by W. Tomlinson; "A Moorland Student," by Edwin Waugh; "Ancient Battlefields of Lancashire, No. 3: Battles in the Valley of the Ribble, near Whalley and Clitheroe," by O. Hardwick; "Lancashire Mathematicians," by Morgan Brierley; "Some Manchester Theatrical Reminiscences," by John Evans.

A *History and Antiquities of Morley*, co. York, has been written by Mr. William Smith, of that place, and recently published by Messrs. Longmans. The work is well compiled and well illustrated by photographs, &c.; its interest, however, is almost purely local, and we can find no space for a more extended notice of it.

MR. SERJEANT COX has in the press a treatise on *The Principles of Punishment, and their Practical Application in the Administration of the Criminal Law*.

THE following scientific works will be published during the coming season by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. The fourth volume of Dr. Russell Reynolds's *System of Medicine*, dealing with the various forms of heart-disease; the second volume of *Elements of Physical Manipulation*, by Mr. E. C. Pickering, Thayer Professor of Physics in the Institute of Technology in Massachusetts; a translation of Guillemin's *Applications of Physical Forces*, by Mrs. Lockyer, edited by Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S.; and a treatise on *Astronomical Myths*, based on Flammarion's *The Heavens*, by Mr. J. F. Blake.

MESSRS. ALLEN and Co. will issue during the season a new and thoroughly revised edition of Starling's *Indian Criminal Law and Procedure*; also a new and revised edition of Döllinger's *First*

Age of the Church, translated by the Rev. H. N. Oxenham. They have also in preparation a *Manual of the Persian Language*, based on Forbes's *Hindustani Manual*, the author being Captain H. Wilberforce Clarke, of the Royal Engineers.

MESSRS. BEMROSE and SONS will shortly publish *Uncle Tom's Story of his Life*: an autobiography of Josiah Henson (Mrs. Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom"); and the second volume of Mr. J. Charles Cox's *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire*, dealing with the hundreds of High Peak and Wirksworth.

As the popular double-columned editions of Ben Jonson and Webster do not notice an ascertained date with regard to a play in each, we advise possessors of them to note in their copies that Mr. Rawdon Brown's MS. translation of "Diaries and Despatches of the Venetian Embassy at the Court of King James I. in the years 1617, 1618," reviewed in the *Quarterly* for October, 1857, says that Ben Jonson's masque, *Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue*, was performed before James I. at the fête held in the Banqueting House (which he built in 1606) on Twelfth Night, 1617-18; and that Busino (the Secretary) certainly saw Webster's *Duchess of Malfy* acted in 1618, for, while complaining of the irreverence with which the Romish clergy are treated on the Protestant stage, he gives an account of the part "of a certain cardinal," which can refer only to the plot of the *Duchess of Malfy*.

It will be learned with regret that the French geographical journal *L'Explorateur* has proved so great a financial failure that the geographers who created it have resolved that it cannot go on; the more so as during its short five months of life it has gained a most respectable stamp of merit and originality.

THE last three numbers of the *Journal des Economistes*, all published very late in the month, have contained several articles of interest, among which we may refer to M. de Fontpertuis's essay in the July number, on "Socialisme, Christianisme, Néo-Catholicisme, Economie Politique." But the article likely to attract most attention is by M. Maurice Block, in the August number, on "Les Deux Ecoles Economiques," directed against the new historical school of economists, of which Roscher, Hildebrand, Knies, and Schmoller in Germany, Cliffe Leslie in England, and Luzzati in Italy, are taken by M. Block as the chief representatives. M. Block had on several previous occasions assailed the German Kathedersocialisten, so-called, with considerable acrimony; and although the present article, which embodies the substance of a memoir recently read before the French Academy, is moderate in language and tone, it cannot be accepted as a fair representation of the doctrines of the advocates of the historical method. M. Block misconceives the drift of some of the works he refers to, and is far astray in lumping together all the economists of the historical school as having common practical aims. There are among them young men and old, Radicals and Conservatives, enthusiasts and sceptics; and they are no more all agreed respecting the proper sphere of the State than all the members of the Anglican Church are about the authority of the clergy.

THE September number of the *Journal des Economistes* contains an article by M. Courcelle-Seneuil, a French economist of distinction, who last year showed a disposition to ally himself to the new school; but we notice in his article a reproduction of a fallacy of some of the text-books of the old school which we have more than once pointed out—namely, that the consumption of wealth imports its destruction. Consumption properly denotes in political economy simply the use of things produced, and a factory, a house, or a steam engine lasts longer for being used. As Senior observed, there is probably some iron in use at this day which was produced before the Norman Conquest.

DON A. DE PAZ Y MELIA gives an account in the *Revista de la Universidad de Madrid* of the exorcising of the locusts which in 1668 were ravaging the fields of Toledo to an extent that seemed to defy all human efforts. An immense procession was formed, the "miraculous standard" of St. Augustin was taken out, three masses were said at once upon a platform for the staying of the plague, and, still more important, the immense concourse filled baskets with 200 fanegas of the obnoxious insects, without counting the great quantities that were burned. Whether it was the pomp and circumstance with which the affair was conducted, or the activity displayed in the field-hunt, the result was satisfactory. The procedure was imitated by other places, but the documents to which Señor Paz y Melia has referred do not say whether the *Milagroso Estandarte* accompanied all these expeditions. Prof. de la Fuente sketches the Origin of the University of Lerida, founded in 1300. The constitution includes the following paragraph:—

"... statuimus quod nullus phisicus, poeta, grammaticus vel artista, exceptis pueris qui nondum ætatis suæ annum xliii dissimiliter exegerunt, in festivitibus Sancti Nicholay et Sanctæ Katerinæ præsumant tripudiare sive ballare per civitatem vel ludos facere inhonestos, vel alias velati incedere cum habitu Judeorum vel Saracenorum . . ."

DON F. JAVIER SIMONET writes on the subject of the Condition of Women in Spain under the Arabs. The freedom and learning of the ladies during that domination has no parallel among the Mohammedan peoples. Señor Simonet finds the explanation in the influence of Christianity. The conquerors sought for wives among the native ladies, whose education and intelligence gave them greater charms than those possessed by the abject inmates of the harem. Those who espoused Mohammedan husbands usually stipulated for a degree of freedom which would not have been accorded to women of the other race. Some were even allowed to bring up their children in the Catholic faith. Señor Simonet rightly lays considerable stress upon the fact that many of the illustrious ladies were Christians or of Christian extraction. Some, as Mosada, the poetess of Grenada, belonged to families which had renounced the national faith and embraced Islamism. Fatima bent Zacaria is only one of several examples who, from choice, refused to enter the marriage state, a thing certainly opposed to Moslem ideas. Señor Simonet makes some good points, but it is necessary to remember his standpoint, which is amusingly shown by his reference to "the great decadence of Christian Europe, infested for three centuries by Protestantism and Rationalism." Mr. G. Macpherson discusses, in connexion with the recent advances in our knowledge of the prehistoric period, the question of the primitive inhabitants of Spain.

THE *Archivio Storico* contains an article by Signor Rocchi on Pompeo Neri, one of the great men who did much to raise the condition of Tuscany under the first two Grand Dukes of the house of Lorraine. There is also an interesting investigation, by Signor Ricciardi, of the proceedings of King Joachim Murat in Calabria. The Italian archives are being searched in various directions. The Record Office has obtained permission to examine the Vatican archives for documents relating to the history of England. The French Government has sent M. Mollard to search the archives of Turin and Genoa for documents bearing on the history of France. M. Zeller has also been exploring the archives of Florence for documents which throw light on Henry IV. and Mary de' Medici.

THE *Nuova Antologia* for September contains a long letter from Herr von Gebler on the trial of Galileo. It is in answer to a letter addressed to him in the appendix of Signor Berti's *Processo Originale di Galileo Galilei*. Herr von Gebler, in his *Galileo Galilei und die Römische Curie*,

follows those who think that the Roman Court falsified documents for the sake of being able in 1633 to condemn Galileo with an appearance of justice. Signor Berti doubts this, and Herr von Gebler now defends his position at great length.

WE have received *A Plain and Easy Account of British Fungi*, by M. C. Cooke, third edition (Hardwicke and Bogue); *A Treatise on Lathes and Turning*, by H. Northcott, second edition (Longmans); *Spiritualism*, Prize Essays (E. W. Allen); *Hygeia: a City of Health*, by B. W. Richardson (Macmillan); *Man, considered Socially and Morally*, by G. Sparkes, second edition (Longmans); Bentham's *Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation* (Clarendon Press); *The Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, vol. xi. (Dublin: Kelly); *Geschichte der Italienischen Malerei*, von J. A. Crowe und G. B. Cavalcaselle, deutsche original-Ausgabe, besorgt v. Dr. Max Jordan, 6. Bd. (Leipzig: Hirzel).

OBITUARY.

LAWRENCE, George, at Edinburgh, aged 49. [Author of *Guy Livingstone*, &c.]
MARRYAT, Joseph, Sept. 24, aged 85.
RIMBAULT, Dr. E. F., in London, Sept. 26, aged 60.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THE Dutch Geographical Society is making active preparations for the despatch of the expedition which is to explore the interior of Sumatra. One portion will confine its attention to the Djambi territory, while the other will undertake the examination of the Korintji valley and other parts of the island. It is hoped that the expedition will be able to start in about three months' time.

ACCORDING to a telegram received at Gothenburg from Prof. Nordenskjöld, his expedition, as far as the seventy-first parallel of N. lat., on the Yenisei had been attended with complete success. He considers that the navigation of the river may now be regarded as practically established, and reports that in addition to the acquisition of various interesting collections of fossil animal remains, and the determination of numerous points bearing upon meteorological, hydrographic, and other kindred scientific questions, he has to make known the discovery of a new island, about fifty versts in length, which is situated at the mouth of the Yenisei in 73° N. lat. The only *contretemps* of the expedition had been the continued absence of news (up to September 18) of the Swedish botanist Dr Theel and his party, for whom he had waited for sixteen days at the most northern point on the Yenisei to which the river-steamers could ascend. Almost simultaneously with Professor Nordenskjöld's telegram from Hammerfest a letter reached Gothenburg, dated July 18, from Turukansk, in 66° 30' N. lat., which Theel's expedition had left two days earlier. As Turukansk is only about 280 miles distant from the point on the Yenisei at which Professor Nordenskjöld and his colleagues awaited their arrival until September 2, there seems reason to apprehend that some obstacles must have presented themselves during the month of August, by which Theel and his party were detained on their return route. Professor Nordenskjöld, who states that he had found the Kara Sea free from ice between September 2 and 7, expresses himself with perfect assurance in regard to the practicability of maintaining trade communications between different parts of the Kara and Yenisei. In conclusion, he announces that he has deposited the samples of goods entrusted to his care at Karapowski, from which they may be easily fetched by steamers in the course of next summer.

THE *Colorado Springs Gazette* of August 19 states that the members of the U. S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, Dr. F. V. Hayden in charge, were expected to be in the field within a few days. The expedition for

1876 has been organised as follows:—Prof. F. V. Hayden, geologist, in charge; Capt. James Stevenson, executive officer; Dr. Elliott Cowes, secretary, in charge of natural history department. The first division will be composed of A. D. Wilson, topographer in charge; F. M. Endlich, geologist, and Wm. Atkinson, topographer. It is designed that this division shall complete the exploration of a small portion of Colorado lying near the Utah line; then move northward on the west side of the Rocky Mountains and join forces with the division which will begin operations in the neighbourhood of the White River Agency. The second division will consist of Henry Garnett, topographer, in charge; Dr. A. O. Peale, geologist; Robert Adams, assistant; James Stevenson, executive officer. This division will proceed to a region known as Sierra la Sal, from which a portion of the expedition was driven last year by a band of Indians composed of renegade Utes and Navajoes, and which in consequence was left without examination. The third division will have G. R. Bechler, topographer, in charge, assisted by a geologist and mineralogist. This division will make its way through the Middle Park, commencing its labours at the western rim of this park, working along the north-western part of Colorado, joining with Clarence King's survey of the 40th parallel. The fourth division will be placed under the charge of Dr. Elliott Cowes, with an assistant in natural history. This division will be devoted to zoological research. It will not be confined to any particular locality, but will traverse the entire mountainous portions of the country, making collections of birds, animals, shells, plants, and insects, studying the habits and determining the geographical distribution of all forms of animal and vegetable life. Dr. Hayden will take an assistant and make an extended tour over a greater portion of the entire country in order to summarise the labours of the survey for the last three years in Colorado. It is the intention to complete the survey of Colorado this year.

FROM some official correspondence relating to the slave trade, recently printed by command of Parliament, we extract the following curious description of an African town and its surroundings, drawn up by Mr. F. Holmwood, assistant political agent at Zanzibar:—

"Brava is a town of about 4,500 inhabitants, nearly four-fifths of whom are Somalis and their domestic slaves, the remainder are principally 'Mbalazi'—the original Swahili-speaking inhabitants of the place—subdued by the Somalis. The Arab population is about fifty. Three or four Mohammedan Indians, British subjects, reside there during the shipping seasons, and one European has lived there for about six years. Banians (Hindoos) have tried in vain to settle. They have been universally insulted and threatened by the Somalis, who are bigoted Moslems.

"There are about fifty stone houses in the town, scattered here and there, but the majority of the people live in huts with stick frames plastered with mud and cow-dung; and there being no fort, and only the remains of an old wall round the town, it is quite at the mercy of the predatory tribes which surround it at a distance of about twenty miles. These tribes have long levied blackmail upon the town, and increased their demands with the increasing prosperity of the people."

FOREIGN REVIEWS OF ENGLISH BOOKS.

- DINDORF, W. Scholia graeca in Homeri Iliadem, I., II. (Clarendon Press.) *Literarisches Centralblatt*, Aug. 19.
FREEMAN, E. A. History of the Norman Conquest of England. Vol. V. (Clarendon Press.) *Polybiblion*, September.
LELAND, C. G., &c. English Gipsy Songs in Romany. (Tribner.) *Revue Critique*, Sept. 2. By Paul Bataillard.
PICCIOTTO, J. Sketches of Anglo-Jewish History. (Tribner.) *Literarisches Centralblatt*, Aug. 19.
RENOUF, P. le Page. Elementary Grammar of the Ancient Egyptian Language. (Bagster.) *Polybiblion*, September.
SYMOKSIS, J. A. Studies of the Greek Poets. (Smith, Elder & Co.) *Polybiblion*, September.
WARD, A. W. History of English Dramatic Literature. (Macmillan.) *Literarisches Centralblatt*, Aug. 19.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris: Sept. 30, 1876.

WE are still indebted to the dead for our literary novelties. Pending the appearance of Balzac's Correspondence, we have some fragments of the *Life of Napoleon* by Stendhal, edited by M. Colomb (C. Lévy). It had long been known that Henri Beyle—such was the real name of the character who styled himself M. de Stendhal—left a MS. entitled a *Life of Napoleon*, but this MS. was, according to report, absolutely illegible, and the alleged work was looked upon as a final hoax by the great master of literary mystification. It appears, however, that it has been found possible to partially decipher his hieroglyphics, and hence the fragments which are now presented to the public. Beyle was in one or other of Napoleon's armies from 1805 to 1815; he had a close view of the Consul and the Emperor, and the majority of those who served under him; he made a large collection of characteristic anecdotes, and, with his sceptical and wholly unbiassed intellect, he was the very man to give us a life-like portrait of that extraordinary and incomprehensible personality. Unfortunately the volume which has just been published only reaches as far as the close of the campaign of 1797, in which Beyle did not take part, and the accounts of battles and strategic movements with which it is mainly filled are often wanting in clearness and interest. Stendhal's strong point was detail, and comprehensive views are beyond him. The account of the Battle of Waterloo with which *La Chartreuse de Parme* opens is a master-piece; it is like the corner of a picture, like an epic seen through the small end of the opera-glass; but in dealing with the campaign of 1797 he falls far short of M. Thiers; he multiplies petty facts without ever combining them into a connected whole; he continually repeats himself, explains, demonstrates, and despite all we cannot understand him. What constitutes the interest of the volume, what gives it a real literary and historical value, is in the first place the Introduction, one of the most witty productions that Stendhal has left us, the account of the childhood and youth of Napoleon, the portrait of his mother, Laetitia, and some anecdotes of undoubted authenticity which throw light on the character, bitter, ambitious, and domineering, yet noble and attractive, of the young General of the Republic. The details of the poverty of the army of Italy, its enthusiasm, its want of discipline, the eagerness with which officers and soldiers gave themselves up to love-intrigues in the very midst of a campaign the success of which was anything but certain, are also very curious. Briefly, this volume, without presenting the literary public with any very attractive reading, will furnish the historian and the moralist with an ample supply of characteristic facts hitherto unpublished. Although a passionate admirer of Napoleon (and also, by the way, of Danton and the members of the Convention), Stendhal does not seek to adorn his hero; he strives after sincerity before everything beside. "I take," he says, "four or five little facts, and instead of summing them up by a general phrase, into which I might introduce shades of falsehood, I reproduce those little facts." May we not here recognise the man who, little known in his lifetime, has since exercised such a great influence on contemporary literature, on Mérimée and Taine, as well as on Daudet and Feuillet?

M. Funck-Brentano is not a Stendhal—he has not the least horror of generalisations! He has just published a volume entitled *La Civilisation et ses Lois* (Plon), in which he attempts to determine the causes of the progress and decay of nations. M. Funck is a most curious personality. Born in Luxemburg, nurtured on the methods and the philosophy of Germany, and married to a niece of the famous Bettina Brentano, he has conceived a strong passion for France since her defeats. After the war of 1870 he became a naturalised Frenchman, and gave lectures on International Law at the Ecole Libre des Sciences

Politiques. One result of these lectures is a *Manual of the Law of Nations*, written in partnership with M. Albert Sorel, which will appear in January next. M. Funck began with the study of medicine, then went over to metaphysics, and wrote two works, a *History of Philosophy*, and a book on the *Human Sciences*, which have had but little notoriety, but in which curious enquirers have found some original thoughts and novel points of view. The book which he has just published is very superior in clearness of thought as well as in point of style. While preserving a distinctly German manner, M. Funck's talent has grown more supple and more French. His point of view in this essay of historical philosophy is the exact opposite of that of Buckle. The latter regarded the spirit of negation, of scepticism, as the starting-point of all progress; for M. Funck nations are progressive only during periods in which there is agreement and harmony between all the elements of social life, between manners and laws, between creeds and sciences, between capital and labour. The struggles which break out in the bosom of nations, or between one nation and another, are an effort to reach this harmony, and when it does not result nations degenerate. There is certainly much truth in this idea, and M. Funck, whose knowledge is encyclopaedic, supports it by a host of considerations, of original proofs, which are often startling even to paradox. Nevertheless, like all philosophers, he carries his system too far; the unity which is a condition of the normal development of individuals as well as of peoples may become oppressive, perhaps a cause of death; and a struggle, or even a revolt, is often necessary in order to break asunder antiquated forms and permit the creation of a new unity and harmony. So we regard as unjust M. Funck's criticisms of the Reformation and the Revolution, which he condemns without reserve; and we believe the wishes to be sterile and unphilosophical which he expresses in view of a reconciliation between the Catholic Church and the modern scientific movement. Catholicism can no longer be an element of life and harmony; it is one of those causes of strife and war which, in M. Funck's own opinion, must be eliminated to the end that order may reign. We regret also that, carried away doubtless by contemporary prejudices, M. Funck takes pleasure in minimising the part played by the Germanic races and exalting the Slavonic and Latin races beyond measure. This partiality deprives his opinions of much credit. In spite of these reserves, we think that his book deserves to be read and meditated upon; so rare are works vigorously thought-out in our days.

M. Zeller's *History of Germany* (Didier) is likewise marred by contemporary political prejudices. Nevertheless his third volume, dealing with Conrad II., Henry III., Henry IV., and Henry V., the first period of the great struggle between the priesthood and the Empire, is very superior to the two previous volumes. M. Zeller has a thorough knowledge of this period, and without possessing very great talents as a writer, he relates its history with a degree of spirit, passion, vivacity and dramatic power which renders his book very fascinating reading.

Now that all eyes are turned toward the East, books of travel or history which bring us acquainted with those countries, big for us with tempests and dangers of every kind, are welcome. So the public will read with pleasure the agreeable account by M. Melchior de Vogüé of Syria, Palestine, and Mount Athos (Plon), and especially the two volumes of M. Jurien de la Gravière on *La Station du Levant* (Plon). After having been one of our best naval officers, M. J. de la Gravière has become the accurate and competent historian of our fleet. He now gives us the history of the Greek campaign (1820-1831), events of interest at the present moment, and for France of melancholy interest, since they re-

call the time when the paramount influence in the East belonged to her.

M. Sayous likewise contributes in some measure to the subject which occupies all minds by publishing the first volume of his *Histoire Générale des Hongrois* (Didier). This work, to be complete in two volumes, is the fruit of long and conscientious studies. M. Sayous is one of the few European scholars who possess a perfect knowledge of the Hungarian language; he has spent some time in Hungary, and he has utilised for the purposes of his History all the original sources as well as works at second-hand. The Hungarians at the present day play a leading part in the events of the South of Europe; after having been the barrier of Europe against the Turks, they now find themselves by a strange fatality—the result of their geographical position—drawn toward them by the fear of common enemies. Nothing is more curious than to seize in the past the starting-point of the highly complicated situation of the present Empire of Austria.

Next to the Eastern question, the religious question is that in which the present generation of Frenchmen are most keenly interested. Clericalism has taken the first place in the thoughts of statesmen as well as of the public. I showed in my last letter the position occupied by Catholic writers in literature. Their opponents have recourse to the quarrels of the Restoration for weapons wherewith to assail them. The erection of a monument to Paul Louis Courier at Vézetz was the occasion of an anti-clerical manifestation, and was followed by the publication of a charming edition of Courier's works, with a preface by M. Sarcey, the promoter of all this semi-literary semi-religious campaign (Jouaust). To tell the truth, Courier is rather a gloomy representative of free-thinking. He had more wit than character, and his pamphlets are charming exercises in a refined and delicate style rather than the expression of a strong and sincere conviction. If Courier were to return to life, he would find no dearth of subjects for his railery. M. Paul Parfait has just collected in a very curious little volume entitled *L' Arsenal de la Dévotion* (Librairie Illustrée) the grossest extravagances of contemporary Catholicism. It beats all imagination; expiring paganism as it is depicted for us by Lucian and Apuleius was more immoral but not more superstitious or absurd than the *cultus* of Lourdes or of La Salette. All Catholics, however, do not fall into excesses. M. Thureau-Daugin, who is an earnest Catholic, has just published two volumes on the Restoration, entitled *Royalistes et Républicains, et le Parti libéral* (Didier), which are not only works of rare literary talent, but also contain the most impartial judgment yet passed on that period of agitation.

The best method, after all, of attacking the superstitions and eccentricities of modern Catholicism is to show what was the original character of this Church, now so degenerate. The volume which M. de Pressensé is about to publish is from this point of view highly instructive—the fifth volume, namely, of his *Histoire des trois premiers Siècles de l'Eglise Chrétienne* (Sandoz et Fischbacher). It treats of the *cultus*, the ecclesiastical organisation, and the private life of the Christians in the third century. Never hitherto has so complete a picture been drawn of Christian life. The reader is enabled to be present at all the religious ceremonies, and follows all the phases of the liturgy. At the same time you see the birth of the ecclesiastical hierarchy and, with Pope Callistus, of those pretensions which will one day result in theocracy. M. de Pressensé brings to this study a warmth of heart and intellectual breadth which will gain credit for his book beyond the limits of the Protestant world.

Messrs. Germer-Ballière have just published a translation of Mr. Matthew Arnold's book, *Literature and Dogma*, executed under the author's own superintendence, and with considerable talent.

We are somewhat doubtful, however, whether questions of theology and Biblical exegesis excite very much interest in France. Here one is a believer or a sceptic for general reasons and *en bloc*. The details of theology—unfortunately, perhaps—do not possess much attraction for the French.

I will mention, in conclusion, a book by M. Alexandre Büchner, brother of the famous materialist and Professor of Foreign Literature at Caen, which has a peculiar interest for English readers. It is entitled *Les Derniers Critiques de Shakespeare* (Caen). M. Büchner analyses, and falls into the error of approving, the attacks recently made upon Shakspeare in Germany, on the part of certain critics desirous of making a reputation by causing a scandal. There is, however, something to be learnt even from these eccentricities—namely, that one must be on one's guard against excessive and absolute adorations, which inevitably provoke exaggerated reactions.

G. MONOD.

SELECTED BOOKS.

General Literature.

- DEDERICH, H. Historische u. geographische Studien zum angelsächsischen Beowulfed. Cöln: Roemke. 3 M. 60 Pf.
TASSY, G. de. Allégories, récits poétiques et chants populaires, traduits de l'arabe, du persan, de l'hindoustani et du turc. Paris: Leroux. 12 fr.
WITHROW, W. H. The Catacombs of Rome. Hodder & Stoughton. 7s. 6d.
WOESTYNE, I. de. Voyage au pays des bachi-bouzoucks. Paris: Bachelin-Deflorenne. 3 fr. 50 c.

History.

- BLUECHER in Briefen aus den Feldzügen 1813-1815. Hrsg. v. E. v. Colomb. Stuttgart: Cotta. 5 M.
HASSEL, W. v. Der Aufstand d. jungen Präbendenten Carl Eduard Stuart in d. J. 1745 bis 1746. Leipzig: Wigand. 6 M.
PIGNOT, J. H. Un évêque réformateur sous Louis XIV. Gabriel de Roquette, évêque d'Autun. Paris: Durand et Pedone-Lauriel.
PROKESCH-OSTEN, le comte. Dépêches inédites du chevalier de Gentz aux hospodars de Valachie pour servir à l'histoire de la politique européenne (1813 à 1828). Paris: Plon. 8 fr.
VOIGT, G. Moritz v. Sachsen 1541-1547. Leipzig: Tauchnitz. 9 M.

Physical Science and Philosophy.

- BÉCHAMP, A. Lettres historiques sur la chimie. Paris: G. Masson.
BERNARDI SILVESTRI de mundi universitate libri II. Hrsg. v. C. S. Barach u. J. Wrobel. Innsbruck: Wagner. 2 M. 40 Pf.
DUMORTIER, E., et F. FONTANES. Description des . . . fossiles jurassiques nouveaux et peu connus. Basel: Georg. 16 M.
SAPORTA, G. de, et A. F. MARION. Recherches sur les végétaux fossiles de Meximieux. Basel: Georg. 20 M.
STEIN, S. Th. Das Licht im Dienste wissenschaftlicher Forschung mittels photographischer Darstellung. Leipzig: Spamer. 14 M.
WINKLER, C. Anleitung zur chemischen Untersuchung der Industrie-Gase. 1. Abth. Qualitative Analyse. Freiburg: Engelhardt. 8 M.
WOODWARD, H. B. The Geology of England and Wales. Longmans. 14s.

Philology.

- COBET, C. G. Miscellanea critica quibus continentur observationes criticae in scriptores graecos, praesertim Homerum et Demosthenem. Leiden: Brill. 12 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LAND'S HEBREW GRAMMAR.

Leiden: Sept. 24, 1876.

Professor W. Robertson Smith, in his article on my *Principles of Hebrew Grammar*, has remarked with reason that the book was written mainly for the sake of what he calls the formal and logical features of my exposition. It was my wish to make the fabric of the language more intelligible; to describe it not merely as a historical fact, to be admitted however it may puzzle our modern understanding, but as the joint produce of human thought and articulation, the analogue of our own. This I consider to be the object of Grammar as a science; and also the sole chance we have of getting some insight into the workings of the old Hebrew mind and the probable meaning of difficult texts. On the study of Hebrew, as it is mostly conducted, there always remains the stamp of the mediaeval Jewish mind, which is quite a different thing. In the case of a professed

philologist, long familiarity with the documents will counteract the disadvantages of a confused method, and tact supply the deficiencies of theory. But where, as usually, a limited time only can be devoted to Hebrew, the little experience we get becomes really useful only by rationalising it as thoroughly as we can. To acquire a smattering of the language, without either tact or theory, is but to gain a new subject for superficial discussion and sham scholarship. And the difficulties of more scientific grammar should hardly deter us when we reflect upon the mental labour required from every student of Sanskrit, mathematics, or natural science. Moreover, what seems difficult to scholars accustomed to other views may recommend itself as natural and easy to the fresh understanding of a beginner.

As to my vowel-theory I think the reviewer has not quite caught the main point. Of course I only treat of the Western pronunciation as embodied in our printed vowel-points. Now, I care very little how these may be sounded in our schools—national peculiarities of pronunciation will remain whatever we do—provided it be kept in view that the punctuators meant, by their vowel-points, to express nothing but quality. If it be advisable in teaching to give two different sounds to qomeç, as arising from *d* and from *ñ* respectively, the same reason holds good for hõlem, which may mean *d*, *ñ*, or *au*, or even for segól and çeró. The notation of qomeç hoçup as hoçup qomeç is certainly not in the spirit of the first Western punctuators, who intended the latter for a sort of indefinite-vowel, but an innovation introduced by their successors from another source. I am aware that there has always been a pronunciation of qomeç as *a*, and that this not improbably was pure *a*; but what I deny is, that it is represented in the Western system of punctuation, and should be admitted in a treatise proceeding from that system. In fact, the practice is, historically, a corruption of one channel of tradition by an element taken from another; pedagogically, a confusion, not carried out consistently, between the old and the new vocalisation. And even in the long run, it will be easiest to keep asunder what belongs to different ages. The writer in the *Athenæum* of Sept. 16 may rest assured that it never entered into my design to supersede the new vocalisation by the old one.

There is no doubt that there always remained a difference between longer and shorter pronunciation of vowels (cp. 42 n., 57 ff.). But so we find it, for instance, in Italian and French, without its being homologous to the old Latin quantity. Old quantity is only one of the complex causes of that modern difference. Meteg (explained in 42 n.) refers to the latter. The mistaken theories of Jewish grammarians are accounted for (Preface, p. xvii.) by their confounding the same with old quantity as preserved in Arabic.

"Dogesh lene" is constantly disregarded except where it is of some use, either as the sole outward distinction of forms (127 c), or as a warrant for their analysis (90 a, 206 c). Its principle is, as I think, sufficiently explained in sections 31 and 45. To mark aspiration and its opposite in reading out a text appears to me unnecessary trouble, nor is it commonly done in this country.*

The "obvious" objections to the recognition of case-endings alluded to in the *Athenæum* cannot be answered as long as they are not stated. If they are those of Renan and Nöldeke, they have received attention long ago; if new ones, it would be interesting to be acquainted with them. Also, to receive precise information as to the point at which reforms in Hebrew grammar ought to stop.

That Olshausen hesitated, or did not finish his treatise, there is no evidence. Official duties under the Prussian Government may have pre-

* In a dead language we may omit some details of pronunciation, as we all omit quantity proper in Latin, marking only the accent, notwithstanding the great importance of the other.

vented the learned author from conducting a volume of Hebrew syntax through the press, and we had it announced some years ago as nearly ready. So is my own third part, which it depends entirely on British and American scholars to receive in its time.

J. P. N. LAND.

LEFFLER'S PHYSIOLOGY OF CONSONANTS.

Rhyl: September 30, 1876.

I feel highly gratified to find that my short and imperfect sketch of Leffler's discussion of the stopped consonants has elicited two valuable contributions to our knowledge of the subject, the one from Mr. Ellis and the other from Mr. Sweet. To the former of these gentlemen I apologise most willingly for having referred to him as a "veteran" phonologist, and to the latter I am indebted for most valuable information as to the exact pronunciation of the consonants written double in Swedish: I was wrong, no doubt, as to the English equivalents which I ventured to suggest, but beyond that I cannot go. It is of no consequence how far I think Mr. Sweet's reasoning has damaged some of Dr. Leffler's theories, but I may suggest that the leading difference between them is not likely to be disposed of in a hurry. At any rate, the last German who has written on the subject comes to nearly the same conclusion as Dr. Leffler, and renders his *hard* and *soft* consonants into *fortis* and *lenis*, and that in spite of his knowing something of visible speech and palaeotype, and of glides and stops, for he professes to have made use of the first part of Mr. Ellis's great work on *Early English Pronunciation*; I allude to the *Indogermanische Grammatiken* (Leipzig, 1876), the first volume of which is devoted to phonology by Eduard Sievers.

JOHN RHYLS.

CATS IN ANCIENT GREECE.

Kilburn Priory: Sept. 30, 1876.

There is a well-known passage in Theocritus which is often referred to in connexion with this question, and which should not be altogether omitted in the present discussion.

It occurs in the fifteenth Idyll (ΣΥΠΑΚΟΥΣΙΑΙ) v. 28, where Praxinoa is telling her slave Eunoe to make haste and bring a towel (νῆμα). She says, "αἱ γαλέαι μαλακῶς χρῆσθοντι καθεύδον." (We need not pause to enquire whether the words are used tauntingly to the slave to intimate that she is as lazy as a γαλέη, or whether the speaker means that the animals are snoozing on the towel.) The question is what are the γαλέαι. Harlesius in his note on the passage says "Γαλέη, proprie 'mustela.' De fele interpretari licet per ea quae disputavit Perizon. ad Aelian. V. H., xiv. 4." On the other hand, Kiessling seems to have no doubt on the subject, and unhesitatingly renders the passage: "feles et molliter dormire cupiunt." It is also so given in the Latin prose Interpretatio, and the translation in verse by Raymundus Cunichius. (Parmae, 1799—"cubare Neme toro in molli feles vult.") So in English the word is rendered "cats" (Banks, prose; Chapman, verse: "cats would softly sleep").

Of course all this proves nothing, except that the translators did not take the trouble to enquire whether or no the cat was domesticated in Greece, or at least in Sicily, in the time of Theocritus.

I have not by me the edition of Aelian, *Var. Hist.*, to which Harlesius refers; so that I am unable to say what are the arguments by which it is sought to prove that γαλέη may be interpreted *felis*. The story told is of one Aristides who died of the bite of a γαλή; but that this animal could not have been a cat is, I think, proved by chap. xvii. of the same author's work *De Naturâ Animalium*, where he describes some of the habits of the αἰλουρος, which are unquestionably those of the cat. He clearly, therefore, uses the two words to describe different animals.

In the same way in the collection of fables which pass as Aesop's, there is the same distinction between the two animals (e.g., Fab. 27, αἰλουρος καὶ μύς; and Fab. 106, Νυκτερίς καὶ γαλή).

It may be remarked also that there are no words in Greek (or in Latin either) equivalent to our expressive words to *purr* and to *mew*, which can hardly be conceived to have been the case had the cat been a household animal in Hellas.

We may consider it therefore as distinctly proved—

(1) That the marten (γαλή) and the cat (αἰλουρος) are distinct animals, and

(2) That the former was domesticated among the Greeks.

And there is strong negative evidence that the latter was not so domesticated.

Against this there is one piece of apparently positive evidence, which would show that the cat was known as a domestic animal to the Greeks. On a coin of Tarentum there is represented a seated figure holding out a bird at which some feline animal is jumping. The coin is, I believe, extremely rare.* There is a specimen in the British Museum, but the lower part of the animal is off the coin, and the authorities there call it "a panther's cub," but with a query added.† Of course, if it really is meant for a panther's cub the coin proves nothing. It would be classed among the numerous representations of mythical panthers which occur so frequently in ancient monuments, especially in the treatment of Bacchic subjects. But on a very fine specimen of the coin in the possession of Mr. Bunbury, where the animal is perfect, it appears to be an unmistakable cat.

T. J. ARNOLD.

Hanslope Park, Stony Stratford:
Sept. 28, 1876.

I am much obliged to Mr. Houghton for his instructive correction about the γαλή, and will have it inserted in the *Primer*. It is indeed gratifying to find so many able correspondents eager to correct one's mistakes. But, as to Mr. Murray, it seems to me that he ought to have seen that the passages I cited were not to prove that γαλή was a cat, but that the γαλή—the mouse-catching, thieving animal which did the duties of cat for the Greeks—was domesticated and common in Greek houses. This I understood to be the point of his original criticism, which did not raise the point about the name, but about the common occurrence of the beast. The German handbooks which speak of the cat in Greece as rare do not mention this substitute, so that it was worth showing that the Greeks had a domestic animal of the kind.

It seems to me that when I expressed doubts about the name, my intelligent critic should have seen that my quotations were not intended, and could not be intended by any sane man, to prove that the γαλή was a cat, but that the γαλή was common.

J. P. MAHAFFY.

[This controversy must now end.—Ed.]

JACOPO DE' BARBARJ AND PETER VISCHER.

Stammore Hill: October 2, 1876.

I much regret that M. Burty should have been in any way ruffled by my last letter on this subject, and as it is not my intention to publish a work on my inkstands, nor on the elder Vischer, I cannot look for the honour, so obligingly offered me, of his revision.

Dr. Lübke has already and ably illustrated the former, together with the *Orpheus* plaques, and his large folio work on Peter Vischer will, doubtless, do full justice to such a theme. His weighty

* It is not mentioned by Sambon in his *Recherches sur les anciennes monnaies de l'Italie méridionale* (Naples: 1863. S. p. 115).

† *Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum*: Italy (1873, p. 171), where the coin is engraved.

weapon is not for my feeble *dilettanti* hands to play with, against the agile parry of M. Burty's professional foil; nor can I shift ground so deftly as he, although accused of such dexterity.

M. Ephrussi, to whom all honour is due for the valuable contents of his volume on Jacopo, is less severe, and, moreover, in his letter affords us interesting matter and suggestions on the subject of the Vischers; but these again are for Dr. Lübke to answer rather than for me. I would, however, remark that I did not apply the word "only" to the mistake of the emblems, but that I considered the belief in that discovery had magnified in importance any—as I still hold to be comparatively remote—similarity of character in the figures by Vischer and the etchings by Jacopo. And further, that the inkstand referred to as being dated 1525 has also incised upon it the emblem of the crossed angular hook (as mentioned by Dr. Lübke) in addition to the impaled fishes in relief. The other—to differ from M. Ephrussi, but as admitted by Dr. Lübke—is eminently Germanic in design and character.

I have established my point as regards Jacopo's reputed sculpture; it is now time, for me at least, to retire from this discussion. Helen-like, my poor "emblems of earthly life" have led to a protracted war, in which I, as Paris, am but a feeble combatant when Hector and Achilles are in the field.

To you all are indebted for the courteous permission to use your valuable columns as a tilting-ground.

C. DRURY E. FORTNUM.

Lessness Heath: October 2, 1876.

May I be permitted to point out to those who are interested in the discussion in the ACADEMY relating to Jacopo de' Barbari that the often quoted and misquoted passage in Dürer's letter with respect to him does not really imply, as it is always assumed to do, that Meister Jacob was at Venice when Dürer was there, or indeed, for that matter, that he was ever there at all? The passage, as given in Dr. Thausing's modern German rendering of Dürer's letters, runs as follows:—

"Und dasjenige was mir vor elf Jahren so wohl gefallen hat, das gefällt mir jetzt nicht mehr; und wenn ich's nicht selbst sähe, so hätte ich's Keinem geglaubt. Auch lasse ich Euch wissen, dass viele bessere Maler hier sind, als da draussen Meister Jacob ist, aber Anton Kolb schwüre einen Eid, es lebe kein bessere Maler auf Erden, als Jacob. Die Anderen spotten seiner; sie sagen, wäre er gut, so bliebe er hier," &c.

I had not the benefit of this modern German when I translated the letter in my *Life of Albrecht Dürer* in 1870, but it will be seen that my rendering from the old German text was almost literal.

"And that thing which pleased me so well eleven years ago, pleases me now no more. If I had not seen it myself, I could not have believed any one else. Also be it known to you that there are many better painters within this city (hier) than Master Jacob without it, although Anthony Kolb swears that there is no better painter on earth than Jacob. The others laugh at this, and say, if he were good he would stay here."

It is strange that the significant words *da draussen*, meaning outside, or abroad from Venice, should have been overlooked by all critics, and an elaborate hypothesis built up on the strength of Dürer's supposed mention of Meister Jacob as being in Venice at this period, when in reality he expressly states the contrary. Even Mr. W. B. Scott writes in the ACADEMY of August 14: "From the letter just quoted we know he [that is, Jacopo de' Barbari] was in Venice part of the year at least." He entirely omits the words *da draussen*, in his rendering of the letter, and translates "wäre er gut so bliebe er hier" as, referring to Kolb, "but still he continues."

It is not, in fact, satisfactorily proved that the Meister Jacob of Dürer's letter was the same as Jacopo de' Barbari, in spite of all that has been written on the subject. In any case I cannot believe that the mysterious sentence, "That which pleased me so well eleven years ago pleases me now no more," refers to any work by Jacopo.

It seems plain in reading the text that Dürer, as was his wont, breaks into quite another subject when he begins "Auch lasse ich Euch wissen."

I would also suggest that the mistake Mr. Drury Fortnum corrects, of attributing the bronze relief of *Orpheus and Eurydice* to Jacopo de' Barbari, instead of to Peter Vischer, may not be so great as it at first appears. The style of this work far more closely resembles that of Jacopo de' Barbari than that of Albrecht Dürer, to whose *Adam and Eve* it is supposed to bear some relation. This similarity may possibly have arisen from Peter Vischer having copied the motive of some engraving or other design by Jacopo.

MARY M. HEATON.

JAMES HOWELL.

Fairwater, Taunton: Sept. 26, 1876.

In the notice of James Howell's book, *Some Sober Inspections*, in the ACADEMY of September 23, the reviewer describes the author as "a Caermarthenshire man." I had always been under the impression that Howell was a native of Breconshire, and that he was born at the small farmhouse called Cwnbryn, or more shortly Bryn, in the parish of Llangammarch, in that county. The only authority to which I can at present refer for confirmation is the Rev. Robert Williams's *Eminent Welshmen* (generally a very trustworthy guide), in which it is further stated that "James Howell was born in 1594," and that his father, Thomas Howell, was curate of the parish of Llangammarch "from 1576 to 1631, when he was presented to the living of Abernant and Cynvil Caio in Caermarthenshire."

T. POWELL.

AN ANGLO-JEWISH CATECHISM.

Leipzig: October 1, 1876.

Perceiving from your number of yesterday's date that my publisher has neglected to rectify the statement made in your previous number to the effect that the English Jews had hitherto been destitute of a Religious Catechism, I must, however reluctantly, come forward myself to say that, beside some other similar works, my own *Outlines of the Jewish Religion in a Series of Questions and Answers*, &c., have been before the Jewish public since 1842, when I first published them at Manchester, as Head Master of the Hebrews' Association School of that town. A second edition, published by P. Vallentine in London, appeared there in 1866. This catechism of mine is but a very small book, I grant, but, its exiguity notwithstanding, it answers its purpose as a *résumé* of the leading precepts of Judaism, and as such the present Chief Rabbi of Great Britain and Ireland permitted me, as his then private secretary, to send copies to the members of the Cabinet at the time when the Jewish Emancipation question was debated in the House of Commons.

D. ASHER.

The following letter has been forwarded to us for publication, and is published with the consent of the author of the *History of the Fylde*:—

"In a correspondence with Colonel Fishwick, author of the *History of Kirkham*, I learn that the mention of his name and his work in my preface to the *History of the Fylde* is not considered by him a sufficient acknowledgment of my indebtedness to his previous labours in that town and parish; and, lest it should be thought that I am desirous of appropriating to myself any credit which is due to him as an earlier investigator, I take this opportunity of stating that, in addition to considerable personal research, I received most valuable aid from his interesting work in the compilation of my necessarily brief account of Kirkham. Believing his extracts from the records of the 'Thirty Men,' ancient 'Bailiffs' Court,' and other MSS. to be correct and authentic, I did not consider it requisite to go through those documents myself, but have inserted them as they are given in the *History of Kirkham*, the original authorities being quoted in footnotes similar to those of Colonel Fishwick's."

"JNO. PORTER."

SCIENCE.

RECENT ARABIC LITERATURE.

Les Colliers d'Or: Allocutions morales de Zamakhshari. Texte Arabe suivi d'une traduction française et d'un commentaire philologique: par C. Barbier de Meynard. *Les Pensées de Zamakhshari*. Texte Arabe publié complet pour la première fois, avec une traduction et des notes, par C. Barbier de Meynard. (Paris: Imprimerie Nationale.) There is a great similarity between these two works of Ez-Zamakhshari. Both are collections of pious maxims: but the maxims in the *Nawābih el-Kelim* ("Les Pensées jaillissantes") are much shorter than those of the *Atwāk edh-Dhahab* ("Les Colliers d'Or"). In neither, however, is the thought of much consequence: the moral reflections may be very moral, but they certainly seem a little flat and uninteresting. The true value of both works, and especially of the first (*Les Colliers d'Or*), lies in the language. Ez-Zamakhshari is best known, not as a writer of religious meditations, but as a great grammarian, the author of the *Mufasssal* and the *Asās*, and a renowned interpreter of the Kurān. His writings have, therefore, always a great value for the student of the Arabic language quite independent of their matter; although in most cases (to which the present are perhaps exceptions) the matter is fully equal to the form. It is with a view chiefly to their philological importance that M. Barbier de Meynard has edited these two of the lesser works of Ez-Zamakhshari, and has enriched them with ample critical and explanatory notes. Both are edited for the first time; for the only edition of the *Colliers d'Or* before M. de Meynard's was Von Hammer's, which could hardly be reckoned an edition at all; and Schultens had published only a selection from the *Pensées* in his *Anthologia Sententiarum Arabicarum*. Of the scholarship of M. de Meynard's editions it is perhaps unnecessary to speak; but it may be mentioned that in the editing of the *Colliers* he has received the invaluable assistance of Prof. Fleischer. The translations, however, are chargeable with a fault very common in the work of French Orientalists: they are loose to an excessive degree. The gain in readableness does not compensate the loss in accuracy. The number of rare words and usages which are found explained in this collection is very great; and their explanations are made accessible to the grammarian and lexicographer by an excellent index. It were to be wished that a similar index had been added to the *Pensées*.

The Poetical Works of Behā-ed-din Zoheir of Egypt, with a Metrical English Translation, Notes, and Introduction, by E. H. Palmer, M.A., Lord Almoner's Reader and Professor of Arabic, and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vol. I. Arabic Text. (Cambridge University Press.) We reserve a review of this work till the second and third volumes, containing the metrical translation and notes, shall appear. The present volume appears to have been carefully edited, notwithstanding a somewhat serious list of errata. It contains, besides the text of the poems, an Arabic preface by Mr. Palmer, written with his usual fluency, and exhibiting an uncommon command of the language. Not the least striking point about the volume is its external appearance. It is an *édition de luxe*, with an arabesque binding in excellent taste. The type, however, is objectionable; the vowel-points are not sufficiently distinct; and Mr. Palmer's ingenuity in obviating the printers' difficulty with certain letters has produced the most execrable final *hā* it has ever been our misfortune to see.

M. SAUVAIRE, in his *Histoire de Jérusalem et d'Hébron: Fragments de la Chronique de Moudjir-ed-dyn* (Paris: Leroux), has collected the principal passages relating to the topography and history of Jerusalem and Hébron in Mujir-ed-din's chronicle (*El-uns el-jelil bi-tarikh el-kuds wa-l-*

Khalil, written about 1500 A.D.), a work well known to students of the *Bibliothèque des Croisades*. M. Sauvaire's extracts open with the purchase of the cave of Machpelah by Abraham—a version of the Biblical narrative embellished in the true spirit of the Mohammedan historian. It appears that Ephron, wishing to compel Abraham to take the land as a gift, named as the price 400 pieces of silver, each struck with the impression of a different king. Abraham, aware of the difficulty of discovering 400 coin-striking monarchs at that period of the world's history, left the presence of the king in despair; but, as luck would have it, he met the angel Gabriel, who, in defiance of numismatics, produced the desired dirhems. With the first conquest of Jerusalem by the Crusaders in 1099 the narrative becomes more detailed. The history ends with the final capture of the Holy City by El-Melik Es-Salih in 1245. The second part of the volume is devoted to the topography of Jerusalem and Hebron, including a most interesting description of the *Mejid el-aksa*; and a noteworthy account of the colleges (*medresehs*) of Jerusalem. The other features of the city are not left unnoticed, and short (too short!) sections are allotted to the neighbouring villages. The topographical part of the work ends with a description of Hebron and a section on the boundaries of the Holy Land. In the third part, which may be termed biographical, the author gives a list of the Memlûk sultans who governed Jerusalem from its final capture by Es-Salih to Mujir-ed-din's own time, with an account of the events which occurred at Jerusalem during their reign. This is followed by a valuable biographical list of the governors and other officers (*nâibs* and *nâdhirs*) at Jerusalem and Hebron. The volume closes with notes and an admirable index. M. Sauvaire addresses his readable and accurate translation to "the pilgrims and tourists of Palestine," and there can be no doubt that to this miscellaneous class of beings the volume will be most acceptable. It would be interesting to compare the Jerusalem of Mujir-ed-din with the Jerusalem of to-day, and the Mohammedan historian's description is quite minute enough for any such purpose as this. But the historical part of the work will be useful to others besides tourists and pilgrims. Although in some portions it is meagre, and although the period where it is fullest (that of the Crusades) is also the period about which most has been written, yet there is much that is important in this part of the volume. We must join with the Palestinian "pilgrims and tourists" in thanking M. Sauvaire for an interesting and useful addition to the library of works on the Holy Land—a library replete, for the most part, with useless and uninteresting books, to which the present volume presents a notable contrast.

La Vengeance d'Ali: Poème arabe. Traduit par Victor Largeau. Publié par les soins de Gustave Revilliod. (Paris: Sandoz et Fischbacher.) It seems that when M. Revilliod was staying at Algiers in 1844 he became acquainted with "certains Maures tenant par des liens de parenté aux meilleures familles du pays." Smitten with a great admiration for these men, he rendered them "certains légers services," in return for which he asked them to procure for him some of the poems which he heard constantly recited in the Arab *cafés*. On the day of his departure they brought him several MSS., among others that of *La Vengeance d'Ali*, which the Moors pointed out as one of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of their literature, an opinion which M. Revilliod in his preface supports by the most extravagant eulogies. For thirty years the poem remained unread, for M. Revilliod knew no Arabic and had not yet found a scholar to whom he could entrust the work of translation. But at last a happy destiny threw in his path a certain M. Victor Largeau, who had lived long in Algeria and was fully competent to translate the Algerine dialects. (To

these encomiums of M. Revilliod it should be added that M. Largeau's notes at the end of the volume display a most remarkable ignorance of the Arabic language.) The result of this fortunate conjunction of two such stars was the publication of *La Vengeance d'Ali*. The plot of the romance is simple. A young Arab named 'Ali, son of a great desert Sheik, marries a beautiful girl, whom he worships with all the passion of Eastern love. One night 'Aisha is treacherously carried off by a rival chieftain, Amâr the Black, a redoubtable brigand. 'Ali gives himself up to despair, till he is roused by the reproaches of his friend Mes'ûd, and persuaded to devote his life to revenge. They go together in search of the ravisher, only to fall powerless into his hands. But while they are lying chained in the prison-house of Amâr the Black, they hear the song of the sweet voice they love counselling patience and hope. A servant, persuaded by 'Aisha, cuts their chains, and once more they are among their own tribe. They summon the clansmen together; the Beni-Mûsa and others assemble; they march against the black chieftain—and are cut in pieces. Once more 'Ali and Mes'ûd assemble their kindred; once more through deserts made terrible by thirst and heat and the dreaded simoom they march against their enemy. This time the vengeance is accomplished, Amâr conquered, enchained, killed, and 'Aisha restored to the arms of 'Ali. Such is the story. It comes from the lips of 'Ali throughout. The language is often beautiful, though, like that of most Oriental poems, a little tedious: full of fire and languor, of passion and despair; over-rich in descriptions and crowded with metaphors; but withal possessed of a certain fascination which it would be difficult to analyse. Yet of the genuineness of the poem we must confess to entertaining some suspicion. The Arabic manuscript has not been published, and there is nothing but the French translation to go upon. The style of the latter, though Oriental, is emphatically not Arab. It would be impossible to put *La Vengeance d'Ali* in the same class with the Arab romances of Abû-Zeyd, Delhemeh, etc. Whether the difference is owing to the influence of the Berbers, among whom the scene is laid, and of whom probably were the reciters of the poem; or to the unskilful handling of the translator; or, again, to the possible fact that the whole poem is an imposition—a theory which, however, we would not urge, except as a last necessity—it is difficult to decide. On any supposition of its origin, however, *La Vengeance d'Ali* is well worth reading.

DR. BARTH has just rendered an important service to Orientalists by editing Tha'lab's *Fasih*. Tha'lab was one of the great band of lexicographers and grammarians whose labours have preserved to us the pure classical Arabic in which Islâm was first preached. In the rapid rush of Mohammedan conquest there was every danger of admixture with other languages. The mischief, however, had scarcely begun before the danger was perceived. A numerous class of learned men had already been trained by the revision of the text of the Kurân—a step necessitated by the nature of the records of Mohammad's revelations—and these men at once devoted themselves not merely to establishing the purest text of the sacred book, but to preserving the language in which that book was written. The work they accomplished was far greater than they could have imagined. They cared only to preserve the language of Mohammad: but they did more than they knew; they handed down to us the purest form of Semitic speech and the richest storehouse of Semitic roots. Of the men who accomplished this great work, Tha'lab (A.H. 200–290) was among the most renowned. His work, short as it is, acquired an immense reputation, and was used by most of the great lexicographers who followed him. No less than twenty commentaries and five poetical versions of the *Fasih* were made; and it was described as the Bread of the Wise and the Twin-brother of the

classical language of the Arabs. The work is divided into two parts, the first dealing with the verb, the second with the noun; a few miscellaneous chapters being added at the end. Dr. Barth has done his part as editor well. His notes and introduction are valuable, and the text has been subjected to careful collation, the results of which are given at the foot of the page. Tha'lab's *Kitâb el-Fasih* is a great acquisition, and Orientalists owe Dr. Barth no little gratitude for his labour.

Les Arts Musulmans:—Les Peintres Arabes. Par M. H. Lavoix. (Paris: Joseph Baer et Cie.) However good Mohammad may have been as a prophet, he certainly was a Philistine. His antipathy to music and almost every branch of the fine arts was the most unreasonable part of his character. Fortunately, his commands, though generally obeyed in public, were not uncommonly set at nought in private. Wine and music, though the prophet visited both with his unqualified wrath, were in great request in the chambers of the Khalifs themselves; and, as for painting, it is said that the Khalif 'Abd-el-Melik, with the help of Byzantine artists, went so far as to decorate the doors of a splendid mosque he had built at Jerusalem with portraits of the Prophet himself; while the walls inside were covered with pictures representing Mohammad's Hell and its giant inhabitants disporting themselves in eternal fire, and the paradise of the faithful, with its gardens and flowers, and wine and hours. Yet it would be a mistake to suppose that Mohammad's prohibition of figure-painting was without influence on the development of Muslim art. There can be no doubt that the heavy penalties which Mohammad declared were to be exacted in the next world from painters of things that have souls tended to throw discredit upon every branch of the art. Hence, although M. Lavoix has gathered together more instances of Arab painting than we thought possible, they form the exceptions and not the rule; just as the early Arab coins he shows us with the portrait of the Khalif upon them are the scanty exceptions to the seldom-violated rule of an imageless coinage. These exceptions, however, are often exceedingly interesting. The examples taken from the illustrated copy of El-Hariri are among the quaintest things that Eastern fantasy has ever produced; while some of the specimens of tapestry-work and the vases which M. Lavoix engraves possess no slight beauty. It is to be hoped that this first instalment of M. Lavoix's work will before long be followed by others on the various departments of *Les Arts Musulmans*. The present number only proves to our mind that the claim of the Arabs to the title of artists lies, not in their painting, but in their architecture, and still more in their mastery of the art of ornament, in which no nation has ever equalled them. STANLEY LANE POOLE.

SCIENCE NOTES.

In the present number of *Mind*, J. A. Stewart pleads well for a more consistent following out of the traditions of English psychology which, in the hands of Locke, Berkeley, and Hume, was a method, "a certain thoughtful attitude in science, morals, and literature," and not a science. He admits that modern physiological psychology and comparative psychology (*Culturgeschichte*) yield valuable results though they cannot lay claim to be a science. James Ward has a searching criticism of Fechner's psycho-physical law, which, leaning upon an hypothesis of Prof. Bernstein and on researches of Prof. Dewar and Dr. M'Kendrick, he would regard as the expression of a purely physical relation, and not, as the author would have it, of a relation between a physical and a mental process. An article on Schopenhauer's philosophy, by Prof. Adamson of Owens College, though hardly as penetrative as one might wish, succeeds in vigorously exposing some of the most patent contradictions of the pessimist's system. The

essayist no doubt points to one principal cause of the attention given to the theories of Schopenhauer and von Hartmann when he says: "In their system the fundamental metaphysical unity seems to be in harmony with the most recent physical conceptions." One may add that the general indifference of trained savants to this philosophy shows this harmony to be rather apparent than real. The editor's account of the history and present condition of philosophy in London deserves to be well pondered by all who have an interest in the welfare of our educational institutions. Prof. Robertson's experience, both as a teacher and as an examiner in philosophy, enables him to criticise with peculiar competence the effects of the system of examinations of the University of London. The results of "the formal divorce of the University from any system of instruction," by the throwing open of its examinations to all comers (in 1858), are said to be as follows:—A full half of the candidates for philosophical examinations now acquire their knowledge by private reading only. As a consequence of this, the average state of preparation of the men is such that the examiners are unable to maintain and enforce the standard of knowledge defined in the excellent scheme of philosophic study marked out by the promoters of the University, and in an eminent degree by the late Mr. Grote. The reading of one or two text-books comes to be regarded as an effective mental discipline.

To the Natural History Museum of the Royal Dublin Society, we gather from a recently-issued Report, have been added some portions of a gigantic cuttle-fish, captured off Boffin Island, Connemara. The animal was observed floating, and on attempting to capture it the fishermen were obliged to cut off its arms, one by one, so that the head and portions of the shorter arms, which measured seventeen feet in length, and the greater part of the long tentacular arms, which measured thirty feet, were all that could be secured. The horny beak, the size of which fully corroborates the account given of the magnitude of the animal, is now exhibited. Three specimens of the recently-discovered gigantic Sea Pen (*Osteocella septentrionalis*), collected during a residence in Vancouver's Island, were presented to this museum by Dr. E. L. Moss, of the new Arctic Expedition.

Natural or Wild Hybrids.—Practical horticulturists have long known how easy it is to obtain hybrid plants by artificial cross-fertilisation. These hybrid forms are frequently sterile, owing to the deficiency either of the male organs or of the female organs, or sometimes, perhaps, of both; but this phenomenon does not appear to be governed by any law, inasmuch as the hybrid offspring of closely allied species may be barren, while the contrary is sometimes the case in the issue of very different species. Until quite recently few botanists have attempted to investigate this important branch of enquiry, though much time and patience have been thrown away in useless, if not fruitless, endeavours to discriminate "critical species." The probability of the existence of natural hybrids in such genera as *Salix*, *Quercus*, &c., has, of course, long been suspected, and certain intermediate forms designated as such; but the study of the origin of wild hybrids is in its infancy. It is a time-consuming subject, requiring inexhaustible patience and scrupulous care, for no form or variety can be accepted as a hybrid until it has been proved to be such by actual experiment. The great extent of seminal variation in a species is abundantly illustrated by several plants in cultivation; and this side of the question should not be lost sight of in tracing the descent of supposed hybrid plants. The principal part of six recent numbers of the *Botanische Zeitung* has been devoted to this subject, and a perusal of those articles gave rise to the preceding remarks, as there appears some danger of ascribing too much to the effects of cross-fertilisation. In Nos. 30 to 33 Mr. J. Schmalhausen contributes some

"Observations on Wild-growing Hybrid Plants," more particularly on the hybrids between *Ranunculus bulbosus* and *R. acris*, between the former and *R. polyanthemus*, and between various species of *Epilobium*, as *palustre*, *roseum*, *hirsutum* and *parviflorum*. From the distinct character—which the author has set forth with great industry—of the parent species of both series of hybrids, some interesting results might be expected, especially as hybrids between some of these species are not infrequent; and so far as Schmalhausen's researches go they are exceedingly interesting. Unfortunately, he gives little absolute information respecting the sterility or otherwise of hybrid plants. The investigations began with germinating seeds or young plants (doubtful in the case of hybrids), and extended to the ripe fruit, through all stages of growth, flowering, and fertilisation. A double plate is given illustrating the roots, flowers, pollen, stigmas, and seeds of some of the parent species and their hybrid offspring. We have not space here to particularise, but we may state that Schmalhausen found, as a rule, that a very large percentage of the pollen of the hybrid plants was imperfectly formed, and the anthers soon shrivelled, and very few seeds were formed. The flowers of the *Epilobium* hybrids were frequently larger than those of the parent species. Tabular views are given of the characters of the parent species and their hybrids. The percentage of imperfectly developed pollen grains in *Ranunculus bulbosus* (mean of nineteen countings) was 25.9; in hybrids between this and *R. polyanthemus* coming nearest to the former, 44.1 (mean of nine countings); in hybrids having more the characters of the latter, 18.7 (mean of sixteen countings); and in *R. polyanthemus* itself, 7.4 per cent. (mean of nine countings). It should be mentioned that *R. bulbosus*, as a rule, does not seed freely. The percentage of shrivelled carpels was in about the same proportion. In the hybrids of both classes the percentage was about 42.9; in *R. bulbosus* 31.8; and in *R. polyanthemus* 8.3. The same writer gives an enumeration of the hybrid and intermediate forms found growing wild in the government of St. Petersburg, in Nos. 33 to 35 of the *Botanische Zeitung*. In addition to the genera already mentioned, the following are some of the principal ones:—*Viola*, *Nymphaea*, *Cirsium*, *Arctium*, *Hieracium*, *Verbascum*, *Lamium*, *Rumex*, *Salix*, *Carex*, *Alopecurus*, and *Calamagrostis*. It is not to be supposed that the author attempts in all cases to decide which are hybrids and which are mere seminal varieties; but under *Arctium* he says that the numerous fully-developed achenes of a certain form tell against the assumption that it is of hybrid origin; while under *Hieracium* he observes that one can scarcely help thinking that the origin of new species is here the consequence of hybridisation effected by nature. But new species incapable of sexual reproduction would seem to be a retrograde movement. We may add that an article on "Hybrid Primulas," by A. Kerner, appeared a short time ago in the *Oesterreichische Botanische Zeitschrift*; and there are some interesting notes on the forms ("sub-species or hybrids?") of *Pyrus Aria* in the *Report of the Botanical Exchange Club*, reprinted in Trimen's *Journal of Botany* for September, 1875.

PHILOLOGY.

THE new *Bullettino Italiano degli Studi Orientali* has begun well. The six numbers (four issues) as yet published, amounting to 120 pages in octavo, contain much valuable matter, and so far from falling off from the first number, the publication has certainly improved as it has proceeded. The first twelve pages or so of each number are occupied by reviews, generally short, of current Oriental literature. A considerable space is next allotted to notices of manuscripts—a most valuable and almost unique feature in the *Bullettino*, and one which alone makes it worthy of every encouragement. After this division follows

generally "Correspondence," which at present is too scanty. The number ends with *Obituaries* of Orientalists, and notices of Oriental work now going on in every part of Europe. The principal contributors are the five Oriental professors of the Instituto di Studi Superiori at Florence, Angelo de Gubernatis (the director of the *Bullettino*), David Castelli, Fausto Lasinio, Carlo Puini, and Antelmo Severini (the editorial council). But among the other contributors we notice not only Italians, such as Pizzi, Guidi, and Géza Kuun, but Englishmen—Sayce and Burnell—and the distinguished Russian archaeologist, Tiesenhausen. It is to be hoped that the cosmopolitan character of the publication may be sustained by a larger number of foreign correspondents and contributors, who should be allowed to write in their own languages, as Prof. Sayce has done in the sixth number of the *Bullettino*. The review certainly promises well; and deserves more subscribers in England than it is to be feared it has at present obtained.

In the *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, vol. xxx., part 2, the Abbé Martin publishes, in Syriac and French, some letters of Jacques de Saroug to the monks of the convent of Mar Bassus, which throw some light upon the religious opinions of the writer, about which there has always been considerable uncertainty. Among the coins of the find of Trebenow, described by Jul. Friedländer and L. Stern, there are few of much importance or rarity. The dirhem of 'Amr ibn el-Leyth, however, is a very remarkable piece; there are also some highly curious Sāmāni dirhems, and examples of the rare dynasties of the Abū-Dāwūdīs, the Benū-Wejth, and the Khāns of the Wolga. A. H. Sayce refutes Prætorius's assertion that the Assyrian Perfect does not exist. E. Schrader has a paper "On an Assyrian Name of a Beast," to wit, *par'i*. Dr. von Niemeyer has picked up from a Sheykh a fragment of the Stele of Meshah, which fills up a *lacuna* at the end of the third and fourth lines, and corresponds with and corroborates Nöldeke's conjecture. Jul. Euting publishes a Phœnician mortuary inscription; and Mordtmann continues his "Inedited Hymyaritic Inscriptions." There are also papers by Jacobi, Schodde, Spitta, &c.

FINE ART.

L'Art en Alsace-Lorraine. Par René Ménard. (Paris: Delagrave, 1876.)

"NOTRE intention en commençant ce travail," says M. Ménard, "était d'indiquer la nationalité pour laquelle avait opté chacun des artistes dont nous avions à parler," and, he adds with satisfaction, "all without exception, both in Alsace and in the annexed parts of Lorraine, have remained French" (p. 110). This is, M. Ménard thinks, the less surprising as the population of Alsace properly belongs to the Latin race. On this question artistic aptitude furnishes an exact test. If we look at the map, he continues, we shall be easily convinced that the artistic development of modern Europe has been checked by the limits of the Roman empire. The Rhine forms an almost absolute boundary line in artistic geography, and all towns containing celebrated monuments are situated on the Gallo-Roman bank of the river.

A book written with a bias of this sort is necessarily put at a disadvantage with an unprejudiced reader. Alsace-Lorraine, unlike Burgundy and Touraine, has never been an art-centre, has never had any special school; and the impulse which has resulted

in the production of the present work has had a political rather than an artistic origin. M. Ménard, indeed, scarcely so much intends to contribute a chapter to the history of art as to appeal to that sentiment which for the moment invests with popularity everything concerning the two provinces recently retaken from France by Germany; and in order to make this appeal more effective some manipulation of fact is necessary. We must forget, for instance, that Nürnberg is not on the Gallo-Roman side of the Rhine, and in swelling the number of Franco-Alsatian artists we must resort to various expedients. If some are to be claimed as Alsatians who, like Louthembourg, were born but never lived in the district, others are to be put on the list because, though not born in Alsace, they may perhaps have spent a few years of their lives there. Among these last we observe Omacht, a born Würtemburger, set down to the account of Strasbourg, which city he certainly never inhabited, even on M. Ménard's own showing, until he had passed his fortieth year. But a yet more extraordinary instance of the shifts to which an author may be driven who collects facts to "verify his convictions" is to be found in the case of Etienne Delaune. This celebrated goldsmith and engraver was born at Orleans about 1520; the dates of long series of his engravings confirm La Croix du Maine's statement that he lived at Paris, where he had relations, in whose enterprises he was associated; but he was a Huguenot, and twice had to fly for his life. On one of these occasions he went to Augsburg, on another (after the St. Bartholomew) he made a stay of perhaps two years at Strasbourg (then a free city of the German Empire), and on this ground M. Ménard turns Delaune into an Alsatian, and adds "il passa presque toute sa vie à Strasbourg"!

The arrangement of the letter-press is simple and convenient. From the meagre preliminary chapter, on the art of the district before its constitution into provinces, we learn only that the destruction of the monuments left by the Romans has been all but complete; the history is then continued in a brief sketch which carries us down to "Les artistes contemporains." This sketch contains an account, abridged from M. Gérard's *Histoire des artistes de l'Alsace pendant le Moyen-âge*, of the noble *Hortus Deliciarum*, which was chiefly the work of Herrade de Landsberg, Abbess of Hohenbourg. The splendid volume presented one of the most perfect remaining examples of pure Byzantine tradition in miniature; it was destroyed during the siege, and we have no adequate record of its contents. M. Ménard's text is, however, enriched with eleven outline reproductions which had been made from the original designs before the destruction of the book. The list of contemporary artists, in which we find the names of MM. Henner, Bastien le Page, Bernier, and others equally distinguished, is arranged alphabetically, and followed by an article on the architectural monuments and other objects of artistic value to be found in the various towns of Alsace. The same scheme is repeated in treating of Lorraine, which occupies the latter portion of the volume.

The illustrations, which number over three hundred, are admirable. The facsimiles from Callot and Claude, the sketches from modern pictures, the reproductions from antique statuettes, every little touch of illustration, every letter, shows artistic spirit, taste, intelligence, and care. The least successful are perhaps those which deal with modern sculpture: the popular *Jeanne d'Arc* of Clerc looks very heavy and lumbering on p. 407; the forms beneath the draperies are scarcely felt, and the half-crazed expression to which the original owed much of its character has entirely disappeared from the face. This is, however, almost an exception; the greater part are quite remarkable for excellence, and the seventeen beautiful etchings which form the most important series in the volume have a substantive value. Among them may be specially noticed that after *La Vierge aux Roses*, a painting by Martin Schongauer preserved in the sacristy of the church of St. Martin at Colmar. This etching by Gustave Greux presents the finest qualities of French work of the class; it is brilliant, full of colour, and, at the same time, faithfully and delicately interprets the peculiar character of the master. M. Léon Gauchet, to whose conscientious supervision all the illustrations have been submitted, contributes four etchings, of which *Etude d'hiver* after Bernier is, perhaps, the most masterly in its skilful rendering of very slightly gradated tones. M. Lançon's reproduction of Delacroix's *Bataille de Nancy* makes a capital frontispiece, full of spirit, and admirable for breadth and depth of colour.

Regarded simply as a *prachtwerk*, *L'Art en Alsace-Lorraine* attains, it must be confessed, an importance and an excellence to which we in England are not accustomed. It would be indeed vain to look for anything like these illustrations in an English book of similar character, and the text, if not without blemishes, is bright and readable. There are several curious misprints to be noticed of German words. Frahenenthal (p. 94) stands probably for Frankenthal; M. Louis Schneegans, Keeper of the Archives and Librarian to the town of Strasbourg, figures (p. 40) as Schenegans; and who can recognise Rotweil in Rothwell (p. 94)?

E. F. S. PATTISON.

THE RETROSPECTIVE EXHIBITION OF THE "UNION CENTRALE."

Paris: Sept. 1, 1876.

I would gladly have sent you an account before this of the various exhibitions, retrospective and modern, opened in the Palais des Champs Elysées by the Union Centrale; but the catalogues have only been issued to the public within the last few days. Knowing that they were drawn up by competent men, and that they were to contain new documents, I felt it to be only just and prudent to wait. I shall shortly have to speak to you about the exhibition of modern products, which occupies the floor of the nave—that is to say, the entire ground-floor of the Palace. The ceramic work, furniture, jewellery, ordinary metal work, all that constitutes the honour and the fortune of Parisian industry, are well represented. Last week the juries elected jointly by the administration of the Union and by the votes of the exhibitors met under the presidency of M. Paul

Daloz. They honoured me by electing me for their secretary. This position enables me to furnish you with more authentic information.

The catalogue of objects exhibited in the rooms on the first floor contains the historical monuments, the views of ancient Paris, and the history of tapestry from Louis XIV. to the present time. I must, however, observe that this last, the history of tapestry, is not complete, and that a supplement is announced.

The Archives of the Commission of Historical Monuments have been lent by the Government. They consist of architectural drawings, photographs, and casts. It was in 1830 that the Chambers opened a credit of 80,000 francs upon the budget of 1831, thus associating themselves with the general movement which gave rise to Romanticism, and recognising the character of public interest attaching to a number of civil, religious, and military monuments. M. Vitet was entrusted with the organisation of this work. He made a tour in the departments, and signified to the Minister, in a report worthy of the best times of the first Revolution, the edifices which most urgently needed assistance. Some required restoration, others to be saved from the pickaxes of the destroyers who, under the name of the "Black Band," had formed a vast association to buy the old *châteaux*, and sell the materials and furniture at a low price. In 1833, Vitet was replaced by Mérimée, who, though more popular as a writer, was also an eminent archaeologist. The question was, moreover, one which depended less on science than on common sense and patriotism. The abominable Academic school of architecture under the Empire and the Restoration had thrown contempt upon the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. The epithet "Gothic" was a term of scorn to a degree of which it is impossible to form an idea at present, and remained so until the day when Victor Hugo wrote his *Notre Dame de Paris*, when a whole school of historians took for the subjects of their labours the Carlovingian and Merovingian periods, when Lassus became the chief of a group of architects who raised the art of the Restoration by the most delicate conceptions. Mérimée was Inspector-General until 1853. His reports, much admired when they appeared, may still be consulted with advantage. He was very intimate with Viollet le Duc, and this intimacy was useful to both. In 1837 the Chambers raised the credit to 200,000 fr., and the Commission for Historical Monuments was instituted. It was composed of architects, archaeologists, and even eminent amateurs. It brought about the first regular classification of the treasures of our departments, and that classification resulted for the local administrations in the prohibition to carry on any works without preliminary authorisation from the Ministry of Public Works and of Fine Arts. In the majority of cases the restorations carried out by ignorant or unskilled architects have in a far greater degree distorted the physiognomy of the past, and the very nature of church or townhall, than the effects of time or the hand of man. The changes in style and the religious wars have caused immense disasters, but the fatuity of architects who had received a so-called education in Italy; who despised the national genius of their ancestors; who ignored the value of the materials furnished by the soil of their country; who understood nothing of the exigencies of past times, which always appeared to them tainted with barbarism—all these misapprehensions, unhappily not altogether dissipated at present, have caused losses for which the present generation cannot console itself.

The credit for the historical monuments was raised to 800,000 francs by the Republic in 1848. The Empire showed but little interest in it. The last Commission of the Budget had the happy inspiration of asserting its patriotism by raising the sum to 1,360,000 francs. Even this is not much, for the question at stake actually involves the

archives of our history. But this credit is specially applied to those typical monuments which are the most complete expression of one of our ancient schools—of the Ile de France, of Champagne, of Provence, &c.—or which mark the phases of architecture in each of our provinces. Nearly everywhere the local administrations have offered pecuniary assistance.

The architects attached to the Commission are specially directed to devote their labours and studies to the monuments in one particular district. Important economies are thus effected, and the general as well as more special significance of the buildings is better guaranteed. To this system France owes her more skilful builders, and workmen worthy of those ancient corporations the violent abolition of which has been so prejudicial to all professions. The drawings executed on the spot by our architects are very different in point of interest from the useless and costly projects of restoration which the pupils of the Villa Médicis send from Italy every year. These materials for a general history of French art in all our provinces will be published some day. At the present moment they comprise, in the Archives of the Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, 7,000 drawings, 3,000 engravings, 4,500 photographs, and 1,200 works on architecture, some ancient, some modern.

In 1867, the Ministry exhibited a certain number of these drawings, often worked up and coloured by men of the greatest talent. This time a much larger number have been lent. They are classed in the catalogue under 351 numbers. The principal divisions are as follows:—Monuments called Celtic: lines of Carnac. Roman dominion in Gaul: the amphitheatres of Nîmes, of Arles; the theatres of Orange and Arles; Pont du Gard; the triumphal arches of Orange, of Langres, of Saintes, &c.

Religious architecture: Schools of the Ile de France, Burgundy, Poitou, Saintonge, Périgord, Auvergne, Languedoc, Provence, Picardy, Normandy, Brittany. Do all these subdivisions answer to changes of style, to very different methods of construction? Evidently not. The architect was a wandering artist, invited here or there according to his reputation, and who brought his own plans. But one feels that in times when the provincial life was intact, he would meet almost everywhere with masons, with master-smiths, with carpenters, carvers of images, who themselves also had had practical, traditional instruction. This diversity engendered the peculiar savour, unknown in our day, of the local schools. The interest of this exhibition consists in the clearness with which we can compare at one glance these divers styles, and receive a durable impression of them. The drawings represent crypts, cathedrals, churches, towers, abbeys, chapels, synodal halls, doors of monasteries, the famous *puits de Moïse* at Dijon, cloisters, convents, sepulchral monuments, tombs, crosses, rood-lofts, and the two famous Calvaries of Pleyben, of Plougastel and Saint Thégonnec in Brittany.

Among the military architecture we find the "Remparts de la Cité de Carcassonne," which have been restored by Viollet le Duc; the "Palais des Papes" at Avignon; castles, towers, fortifications, forts, the Abbey of Mont Saint Michel, dungeons, the Castle of Pierrefonds, the famous Tour de Montlhéry, on the road from Orleans to Paris, &c. Among civil architecture we are presented with the Hôtels de Ville of Orleans, Compiègne, &c., the belfry of Calais, the Palaces of the Dukes of Burgundy at Dijon, the Dukes of Lorraine at Nancy, several castles—among others that of Anboise—as also hôtels, hospices, old houses at Orleans, Troyes, &c.; the ancient cemetery of Marfort l'Amaury, in imitation of the Campi Santi of Italy, &c.

Lastly come the monuments of Algeria, and some mural paintings and mosaics; then the plaster-casts and impressions. Every number of the catalogue is accompanied by an historical

account of the origin and style of the drawing exhibited. In the rooms which follow one another, a number of drawings and paintings have been arranged under the title of "Picturesque Documents referring to the History of Paris." They are grouped in topographical order: the right bank of the Seine, the Pont Neuf and the islands, and the left bank. They are plans, general views, or details which escape notice in a mere analysis, and would demand a special article. But this would be wanting in real interest because it could not be accompanied by explanatory plates. There are drawings from all parts and of all times. I have no doubt that this exhibition extracted a mass of useful documents from private sources. It was promoted by a very learned and intelligent man, of a modest and independent character. During the last years of the Empire he had formed a collection of maps, drawings, engravings, printed works relating to Paris and its history, analogous to M. Bonnardot's collection. When the library of the town had been destroyed in the fire at the Hôtel de Ville, M. Jules Cousin (it is to him I allude) offered the gift of his library and collection. They were gratefully accepted, and installed in the Hôtel Carnavalet, formerly Madame de Sévigné's, in the so-called Marais Quartier. M. Jules Cousin was appointed guardian over them. He performs his functions with a devotion and a disinterestedness which his modesty would certainly reproach me for making public, if by some unforeseen chance these lines were to come under his notice. He devotes his salary, and perhaps even more, to the improvement of this rich library. He has thus acquired general esteem and sympathy, and the Municipal Council of Paris testify to this by always readily meeting his modest demands for funds. I would draw the attention of English writers to him, in case of their requiring information about the history of Paris, not merely in political matters, but more especially in the smallest details as to topography, manners, *fêtes*, theatres, monuments, streets, &c., &c.

Very little space remains for me to speak to you of the ancient and modern tapestries belonging to the State, exhibited by the Conservation of Mobilier Général, and by the manufactories of Gobelin and Beauvais. There are no less than 252 pieces of all dimensions hanging upon the walls. Some are very beautiful, but the interest they excite is above all historical; they form the materials for a history which is barely sketched out. The most curious thing is to see that the tapestry was fabricated, even up to a late period, at a number of different places, and always by tapestry-workers from Flanders. With regard to this I would draw your attention to a pamphlet in octavo, published by A. Aubry, under the title of *Une manufacture de tapisseries de haute lisse, à Gisors, sous le règne de Louis XIV. Documents inédits sur cette fabrique et sur celle de Beauvais*, by Baron Charles Davillier. This pamphlet is adorned with the photograph taken from the portrait of Louis XIV. executed in tapestry, at Gisors, and lent to the Union Centrale by that town. I must also mention two other extremely important pamphlets, one of them extracted from the *Bulletin de l'Union Centrale*, and entitled *Notices sur les manufactures italiennes de tapisserie du XV. et du XVI. siècles*, by Eugène Müntz; the other, *La tapisserie à Rome au XV. siècle*. M. Eugène Müntz, who had been sent on a mission to Italy by the Government of the Republic, drew the material for the greater number of these precious documents from the State Archives preserved in the convent of Campo Marzo. This is but a cursory view of the labours of the young scholar; already one feels how interesting it is for critical purposes to see the Flemish tapestry-workers bringing their style to Florence, Ferrara, Siena, Genoa, Mantua, Correggio, &c. PH. BURTY.

NEW FRAGMENTS OF THE FRIEZE OF THE MAUSOLEUM.

SOME years ago I was shown in the courtyard of a Turkish house at Rhodes two small fragments of reliefs, which I at once recognised as belonging to the principal frieze of the Mausoleum. After long delay I have at length obtained these two fragments, and on comparing them with the remains of the Mausoleum found at Budrum I had the satisfaction of uniting each of the Rhodian fragments with one of the many stray pieces of the frieze which are preserved in the British Museum. This new combination gives us the greater part of a wounded Amazon who is in the act of falling, and the upper part of a Greek warrior armed with a shield, who is moving to the right. These two figures do not appear to be connected with each other. During this recent re-examination of the Museum fragments, I made another curious discovery. There is in the Imperial Museum at Constantinople part of an Amazon in relief, which I long ago recognised as a figure from the frieze of the Mausoleum, and of which a photograph is given in my *Travels and Discoveries in the Levant*. Of this Amazon the British Museum possesses a plaster cast, to the fractured surface of which a fragment of left thigh and leg found by me on the site of the Mausoleum has just been adjusted. We have, therefore, now absolute proof that the two Rhodian fragments and the Constantinople fragment came from the Mausoleum. The Turkish house where I saw the two Rhodian fragments had been one of the ordinary houses built by the Knights of St. John within their fortress. It is, therefore, to be presumed that some knight brought these two fragments from Budrum some time in the fifteenth century.

It is well known that a fine slab of the Mausoleum frieze was discovered in a palace at Genoa belonging to the Marchese Serra, from whom it was purchased some years ago by the trustees of the British Museum. I have always supposed that this slab was taken to Italy by some Knight of St. John for the decoration of his house. This new discovery at Rhodes awakens the hope that more fragments of the sculptures of the Mausoleum may have been brought to Europe in the fifteenth century, and that they may yet exist built into the walls of Italian villas and palaces.

C. T. NEWTON.

THE NATIONAL ART LIBRARY.

AMONG the rare and valuable works purchased for the National Art Library at South Kensington during the past year are included:—Vandyck, *Icones Principum, Virorum Doctorum, Pictorum*, &c., 100 plates, folio, 1641; Manni, *Osservazioni istoriche, sopra i Sigilli antichi de' Secoli Bassi*, 30 vols., 4to., 1739–86; Dreux du Radier, *L'Europe illustrée*, with portraits, 6 vols.; *La Sainte Bible, ornée de 300 figures* (after Marillier), 12 vols., 8vo., 1789; Douglas, *Nenia Britannica*, coloured plates, folio, 1793, a fine copy; Darly, *Comic Prints of Characters, Caricatures, Macaronies*, &c., folio, 1776; Hogenberg, *Représentation de la Cavalcade*, &c., à l'occasion du Couronnement de Charles V., plates reproduced in fac-simile, folio, 1875; Jaime, *Musée de la Caricature*, 2 vols., 4to., Paris, 1838; *Iconographie des Contemporains*, 2 vols., folio, 202 portraits, Paris, 1832; Prout, *Fac-similes of Sketches made in Flanders and Germany*, folio, 1833.

Additions have also been made to the classes of early typography, and of book ornament and illustration. Among them may be mentioned an early and rare edition of Aesop's *Fables*, printed at Augsburg in the fifteenth century, illustrated with woodcuts, folio; *Le Romant de la Rose*, Gothic letter, small 4to., Paris, Vêrard (1490), the curious woodcuts of which aid in illustrating early ivory carvings; Voragine, *Legenda Aurea, oder Hist. Lombardica, Holländisch*, folio, Delf, 1499–1500, large woodcuts; Flemish Bible, folio,

Antwerp, 1542, woodcuts and initial letters; *Heures à l'Usage de Rome* . . . nouvellement imprimées à Paris pour Guillaume Godar, &c., 16mo., Paris, 1503, large woodcuts and borders; *Icones Mortis exaginta imaginibus, &c., insignitae*, 8vo., Nürnberg, 1647.

To the collection of rare lace-pattern books have been added:—Vinciolo, *Les Singuliers et Nouveaux Pourtraicts pour toutes sortes d'Ouvrages de Lingerie*, sm. 4to., Lyon, 1592; *Nuovo Invenzione de diverse Mostre Così di Punto in aere come d'Rettili, &c.*, obl. 4to., Venetia, 1596; *Mancgetti di Ponte Fiamengo, &c.*, obl. 4to. (no date); *Corona di Mostre bellissime, &c.*, obl. 4to. (no date); *Livre Nouveau, dict. Patris de Lingerie, &c.*, on les Vend à Lys, chez Pierre de Saicte Lucie, &c., 8vo., Lyon (no date).

To the series—very valuable to students of ornament—of the works of the "Little Masters" of the German school in the sixteenth century additions have been made; examples also have been acquired of Aldegrever, Beham, Pencz, De Laulne, Gribelin, and others.

The collection of engraved national portraits has been augmented by about 100 works, some of them of considerable interest and importance; the Director reports that the value of these works has so greatly increased within a very recent period as to render their acquisition difficult, without more liberal means of purchase than exist at present.

The number of photographs added to the collection during the past year has been 1517. Among these are a series of 135 fac-similes of original drawings by old masters, existing in the collection of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Venice, presented by the Baroness Meyer de Rothschild; fifty-four photographs from rare engravings of ornament by the early German masters in the British Museum, presented by Mr. Cundall; a collection of 250 photographs of various objects of art, armour, ornamental metal, works, &c., in the Museum of Art Industry, at Milan, received in exchange from the authorities of that Museum; a remarkable series of 131 large photographs of tapestries in the Royal Palace, at Madrid; ninety photographs of casts of ornamental details in the Royal Architectural Museum, Westminster; forty-five photographs of the results of explorations recently undertaken in the city of Paris, received in exchange from the Préfet de la Seine; twenty-three photographs of art objects preserved in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; nine large photographs of the Triumph of Julius Caesar, taken from the original cartoons by Mantegna, at Hampton Court; sixty-three photographs of ancient Indian sculpture, and other antiquities, obtained through the Madras School of Art; &c.

Mr. Poynter states that an attempt has been made to increase by purchase the series of British oil-paintings of which Mr. Sheepshank's gift was the foundation. The British pictures belonging to the National Gallery having been lately removed to Trafalgar Square, the South Kensington Museum is left without any adequate representation of some of the greatest masters of the English school. The limited amount of the vote for this purpose, however, precludes the possibility of any rapid progress being made in this direction.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WE understand that the Council of the Arundel Society will, early in November, appoint a secretary in place of the late Mr. F. W. Maynard, who held also the office of secretary to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution.

On the 24th ult., in the eighty-sixth year of his age, died Joseph Marryat, author of the *History of Pottery and Porcelain*. With the exception of the scientific treatise of Brongniart, this was the first work that gave an extended account of the various manufactures, and excited public interest in the subject, and though the increased knowledge of the ceramic art has called forth numerous monographs

on its several branches, yet Mr. Marryat's work still retains its popularity, as the best general history that has been written of pottery and porcelain.

OFFICIAL notification has been received that six medals have been awarded to artists in water-colours, and twenty-three in oils, at the Philadelphia Exhibition. Among the artists will be found the names of Mr. Luke Fildes, Mr. Holl, and Mr. Jopling.

THE Report of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education for the year 1875 has just been issued. It records that the number of pupils receiving instruction in the Art Schools connected with South Kensington amounted to 449,690, showing an increase on the previous year of 108,430, or more than 27 per cent. The attendance at the Art and Educational Libraries of the South Kensington Museum also continues to increase.

THE National Gallery of Hungary at Buda-Pest is not one that has acquired much fame among the great collections of Europe. It is even stigmatised in Baedeker as "mediocre," but recently the old Esterhazy collection, which was formerly exhibited separately, has been added to it, so that it now really includes a good many first-class works, especially of the Netherlands schools. Several of these have lately been reproduced in etching by William Unger, and are published as a series called *Die Landes-Gemäldesgalerie zu Buda-Pest*. Unger's etchings are almost sure to be good and faithful to the originals, so that we have here an excellent means of becoming acquainted with this little-known gallery without the necessity of a visit to Buda-Pest. They are published by the Society for *Vervielfältigende Kunst*.

THE nineteenth part of E. A. Seemann's important publication, *Kunst und Künstler des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit*, is now ready. It contains a comprehensive history of Andrea Mantegna, by Dr. Alfred Woltmann, illustrated with numerous woodcuts. No. 16 of this publication was devoted to Fra Bartolomeo and Andrea del Sarto, whose lives were written by H. Luecke and H. Janitschek; while Nos. 18 and 19 dealt with the landscape, sea, and animal painters of the Netherlands in the seventeenth century.

Two of the celebrated art-workers of Nürnberg in the fifteenth century are having honour paid them in their native town by the reproduction of their works. Herr Schrag, the Nürnberg bookseller, announces a large work to be brought out in twelve parts upon *Adam Kraft and his School*, with sixty illustrations from his sculptured works in Nürnberg and its neighbourhood. The text is by Fr. Wandlerer, Professor of the Royal School of Art in Nürnberg, and will appear in German, French, and English. The same publisher also announces a series of photographic reproductions of the works of the wood-carver Veit Stoss, with letter-press by R. Bergau, to appear in three quarto parts containing eight sheets each.

THE veteran German sculptor Ernest von Bandel died last week at Donauwerth. He will long be remembered as the devoted sculptor of the great national monument to Hermann, or Arminius, which was inaugurated last year with so much patriotic enthusiasm.

THE Antwerp Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, under whose auspices the annual Salons of Antwerp are organised, has lately drawn upon itself much ridicule and criticism by an unusual access of modesty, by virtue of which almost all the nude subjects presented to it for exhibition this year have been rejected. Unfortunately, it has not been consistent in its rejections, for it has admitted M. Garnier's *Supplice des Adultères*, a picture which provoked indignant criticism even at the French Salon this year, where there certainly was no thought of excluding the nude. By what code of virtue this particular picture was accepted and others of simpler nudity re-

jected it is difficult to say. The Antwerp painter of most note at the present exhibition is M. Van Beers, who contributes two large historical works representing the *Funeral of Charles the Good* and *The Death of Jacob van Artevelde*, and a remarkable painting of a line of railway, with a signalman signalling the passage of a train. M. Van Beers is a young artist who has acquired great celebrity at Antwerp, and will soon, it is predicted, make himself known beyond the limits of that city. Another young Belgian artist whose works are noteworthy at the Antwerp Salon is M. de Brackeleer, the nephew of Leys, and who has been to some extent formed under his influence. His style, however, has considerable originality, and his subjects are drawn from a lower class of life than Leys usually depicted. He especially delights in Flemish peasant interiors, with strong contrasts of light and shade, such as Rembrandt and some other of the great Dutch masters loved to deal with. *The Interior of the Atelier*, by M. Munkacsy, is also a work that has called forth great admiration, particularly from the artistic public. There are likewise many excellent examples of landscape in the Antwerp Salon, Belgian artists having as great a predilection as English for this branch of art. They generally choose, however, different effects, and snowy landscapes and grey twilights prevail at Antwerp instead of the bright green fields and full sunlight of our English exhibitions. The French contributions are numerous, but by no means remarkable, and many of the works exhibited made their *début* at the French Salon, and so have already had their share of notice.

AN exhaustive monograph on the Potteries of Delft, giving the result of careful researches into the archives of Delft, the Hague, and the State archives of Holland, many of which have yielded results of the highest importance, will shortly be published by M. Henry Havard.

AN appreciative article on "Old" Crome is contributed by Mr. Frederick Wedmore to last week's *L'Art*. Unfortunately it is not illustrated. A reproduction of one of Crome's charming etchings would have had great interest for lovers of his art.

THE Archaeological Congress of France, under the direction of the Société Française d'Archéologie, held its forty-third session last week at Arles, in the Hôtel de Ville. Numerous pleasant excursions were made by the members into the country round Arles.

THE new arrangement of the Renaissance Galleries in the Louvre necessitated by the setting up of the great gates of Cremona is now complete, and they will be opened immediately to the public. M. Barbet de Jouy, who has been entrusted with the redistribution of the various monuments and sculptures, has accomplished his work, it is said, most satisfactorily, and has at the same time prepared a supplement to the catalogue of the Sculpture of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, which includes all the new acquisitions. These, according to the *Chronique*, are so numerous and important that "quite a surprise is in store for the public" with regard to them.

PROF. FR. MERKEL contributes to the current number of the *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* an article on the anatomy of the group of the *Laokoon*, in which he gives measurements of the normal height of boys and young men at different ages, and finds that the proportions of the sons of Laokoon do not agree. From this and other indications he considers the sons to have been represented as children, and not, as most critics suppose, as striplings advancing towards manhood. J. A. Wolff finishes his interesting study of the painters Johann Joest and Johann Stephan von Calcar, and gives us some romantic details of the life of the latter master, who, it seems, only escaped being murdered in some horrible thieves' den in Dordrecht by fleeing with the compassionate daughter of the house, with whom

according to official documents, he was still living in Venice in 1536, some years after the misadventure. Adolf Rosenberg also concludes in this number his long series of articles on the "Activity in Building in Berlin." Unfortunately, he is obliged to admit that his hopes of a development of architectural beauty and fitness in the buildings of Berlin have been disappointed, and that at the moment when he ends his study of the subject, the "building activity of Berlin, regarded from an artistic point of view, is in a state of complete stagnation."

THE Athens correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* reports that a marble figure of great beauty was lately discovered near Mitylene by workmen engaged in excavating the rock at Vunarakli. This statue, which represents a female figure, double life-size, has unfortunately undergone considerable injury, and the head and arms are more especially mutilated, but enough remains to show that it came from the hand of a master. The statue has been claimed by the Governor of the island as national property, and will speedily be transferred to the Archaeological Museum at Athens.

THE excavations at Olympia were partially resumed in the middle of last month, but they cannot be prosecuted with full vigour till after the termination of the harvest. Dr. Hirschfeld and the Greek Commissioner, Dimitriades, are still engaged in making the arrangements necessary for their winter campaign, preparatory to the arrival of Prof. Curtius, who is expected to reach Greece before the middle of October, when he will assume the direction of this season's operations at Olympia.

THE STAGE.

"JANE SHORE" AT THE PRINCESS'S.

MR. W. G. WILLS'S *Jane Shore* has been brought to London by Miss Heath, who has been representing the heroine in this play for many months past in provincial towns. It is now being performed nightly at the Princess's Theatre before audiences who appear greatly to enjoy its rather melodramatic situations and its picturesque views of London streets and interiors in the time of Edward IV. Rowe's play of *Jane Shore* was, perhaps, the most successful historical drama of the last century, although its favour with managers and leading actresses seems to have outlasted its power to please. It was indeed a rather doleful production, written in blank verse, which its author fondly imagined to be in "Shakespeare's style." Some dramatic passages there certainly are in Rowe's play, besides situations which could not fail, if fairly acted, to excite and to awaken compassion. But a sort of funereal gloom pervades it, inasmuch that its revival in these times would be a step requiring on the part of a manager more than ordinary courage. Yet it has been performed at theatres in the suburbs within a very few years past, and the time is even not remote when Rowe's *Jane Shore*, by way of introductory piece to the Christmas pantomime at one of the "patent" houses, was an infliction only to be escaped on condition of submitting to the still more drowsy and melancholy influences of Lillo's *George Barnwell*. Folk were prone to believe that the object of this subjection of audiences to an exhausting penance was simply that of so depressing the spirits of pit and gallery that the dulllest of pantomimes following immediately thereupon would be certain to be hailed as a welcome relief. But that could hardly be; for these mournful specimens of the *lower de rideau* were invariably performed amidst such uproar that the whole proceedings on the stage were reduced to inexplicable dumb show. The truth is that these pieces had, oddly enough, acquired a sort of reputation for holding up an awful example to vice and encouraging prentice boys and servant girls

at holiday time to persevere in the exercise of all Christian virtues. Their performance, therefore, was a cheap concession to employers and the graver class of the community, who have ever looked with a cold eye upon the entertainments of the stage. Mr. Wills's verse is encumbered with familiar imagery, and does not attain the level of his *Charles I.*, which contains many fine passages. Nor is his picture of the sorrows of the Royal favourite less depressing than that of the old play. His drama, however, has the advantage of greater variety of scene and generally of a picturesque air which is wanting in Rowe's work. Its most striking defect is its want of harmony of treatment and of definite purpose. Rowe's heroine is an abject penitent whose sufferings at last win the sympathy of her husband; and the tragic interest of the story is deepened by the fact that the succour extended to her by the man she has injured brings down upon him ruin and destruction. In the modern play the lady is also represented as sorrowful and contrite; but her speeches and actions convey rather the impression that she regards herself as a martyr to undeserved persecution. A repentance, moreover, which does not manifest itself till the death of her paramour, and which thereupon leads her at once to seek the shelter of her husband's roof, is necessarily open to some suspicion. Mr. Wills follows Rowe in representing Jane's husband as relieving her necessities in spite of the Duke of Gloucester's interdict, but in deference, we presume, to the prejudices of modern playgoers, he provides for her a happy ending of her troubles in the manner of Kotzebue's *Stranger*. It is unfortunate for the play that Miss Heath performs the part of the heroine with so restless a tendency to attitudes and gestures; still more that she adopts so artificial a style of declamation. Little, indeed, could be justly said in favour of the acting of *Jane Shore* at the Princess's.

"PERIL" AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

THE shortcomings of the gentlemen who have been entrusted with the work of adapting M. Sardou's *Nos Intimes* for performance at the Prince of Wales's Theatre do not arise so much from the attempt to transfer their story to English ground as from their tendency to overlook the spirit and purpose of that amusing production. An inappropriate name may easily be forgiven in the presence of substantial merits, and it is in itself a matter of little importance; but in this instance there is a significance in the choice of the title of the English piece which can hardly escape the attention of anyone who has witnessed the admirable performance of M. Sardou's work by M^{me}. Fargueil, M. Delaunoy, M. Parade, and their supporters. What sort of "peril" is referred to by these adapters, who choose to conceal their identity under the playful pseudonyms of Mr. Bolton Rowe and Mr. Saville Rowe, will be easily inferred. It is that peril at the hands of an unscrupulous admirer with which M^{me}. Fargueil, not without occasional damage to the furniture of her boudoir, was wont to wrestle with an energy and adroitness that always moved her audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. It may be assumed that the slight amount of risk which adapters must necessarily run who decide upon converting that rather exciting incident into a scene in an English comedy did not enter into their calculations, for in the English piece attention is specially directed to this feature, as if it constituted the essence of the story, or the source of what moral, or what phase of social life, was intended to be set forth. It is evident, indeed, that to Messrs. Bolton Rowe and Saville Rowe, the comedy of *Nos Intimes* commended itself as leading to what is technically known as a powerful situation, in which Mrs. Kendal would find abundant opportunity for displaying her talents as an actress, and for awakening an anxious interest in the fate of so handsome and pleasing a heroine. That the expectations of the authors

in this respect were in great degree fulfilled must be acknowledged. The boudoir scene in *Peril*, albeit acted with a moderation to which the more uncompromising spirit of French audiences does not limit M^{me}. Fargueil and her stage lover, could hardly fail to absorb the attention of the audience, and to keep them in that sort of suspense which finds relief at last in enthusiastic plaudits. When by a *ruse* the too-pressing admirer is induced to step out on the balcony, and is then dexterously prevented from re-entering, it is equally clear that the authors are not likely to have been under any mistake as to the reception that awaited this clever stage-surprise. All this, however, is really only incidental to the purpose of M. Sardou's production. French managers, it is true, take care to give as much reality as possible to this celebrated scene; and this was unquestionably the author's intention. They would certainly choose for the lover, if the strength of their company would permit, a *jeune premier* of a more or less commanding aspect: for "peril" here arises more from the display of physical power on the part of the gentleman than from the ardent nature of his declarations. Hence they would not willingly make the mistake of entrusting this part to so boyish-looking a young gentleman as Mr. Sugden, who, though he acts in the Prince of Wales's version with spirit and with good taste and careful attention to the little details of the stage, appears throughout the business to be far less likely to carry off the comely wife of Sir George Ormond than he is to be taken out and soundly whipped by the direction of that lady. Yet, for all this, M. Sardou clearly had no intention either of reading a lesson to sentimental wives or of giving a warning to husbands too simple minded or too much preoccupied in the pursuit of a hobby to keep an eye upon matters that concern them within their own households. On the contrary, he treats this incident in a spirit of mirth, and has no sooner allowed its due impression to be made than he proceeds to efface it by that predilection for humorous and whimsical incidents which is characteristic of the comedy. *Nos Intimes* is simply a satire upon false friendship. As a picture of life it is not more open to objection than other famous comedies—the *School for Scandal*, for example—in which for the sake of effect a particular human failing is brought into a degree of prominence that in every-day affairs it could hardly be conceived to assume. M. Sardou's hero is M. Caussade, a good-natured gentleman who, having made a fortune in commerce or on the Bourse, supplements his Paris life with the attractions of a villa in the pleasant neighbourhood of Ville d'Avray, where he keeps open house for friends and acquaintances, and seeks to win them by his hospitality, and to inspire them with something of his own passion for agriculture and gardening. The result is in every case disappointing; but this M. Caussade, in his easy-going way, is slow to perceive. A peevish, selfish, exacting guest, named Marécat, who grumbles at the choice of his bedroom, and at the alleged annoyances of country life, brings with him his son, who is believed by the fond parent to be an exemplary youth, but is, in fact, a remarkable example of early depravity. With Marécat, who is apparently a well-to-do person, the author contrasts another guest and his wife, who are poor relations of the host, and who accept his hospitality eagerly while sneering at his ostentation, and regarding his very kindness as a cruel reminder of their less prosperous condition. No less amusing than these persons is an energetic military Algerine, calling himself Abdallah, who partakes of the enjoyments of the villa in a jovial blustering way, and nearly involves its proprietor in a duel about a matter in which he is no wise concerned, before it is discovered that he is only in the villa by reason of his having mistaken M. Caussade for a gentleman of the same name. By way of climax, the young gentleman guest, who is sheltered because suffering from an accident, and who,

being nursed by Madame Caussade, requites the kindness he receives from all in the house by making love to that lady. In contrast to these there is an eccentric, good-tempered, meddling family doctor, who takes a warm interest in the household, partly out of regard for M. Caussade—who, however, regards him with little favour—and partly because he is in love with M^{me}. Caussade's step-daughter. The function of the doctor in the piece somewhat resembles that of the experienced bustling, middle-aged lady who, in so many French comedies, contrives to look so charming and to do so much to protect the youthful heroine from the consequences of her own indiscretion; for it is he who administers reproofs to the false friends, and who, discovering the secret of the tender relations between M^{me}. Caussade and her young admirer, is ever at hand to baffle the young gentleman's schemes, to rescue the lady from painful embarrassments, and finally to remove the cause of the danger while leaving M. Caussade in happy ignorance of the grave aspect which affairs had been permitted to assume.

This story Messrs. Rowe have dealt with in the customary way of English adapters; the cottage orné at Ville d'Avray becomes Ormond Court in some English county, while the lucky stockbroker is converted into Sir George Ormond, Baronet. Marécot becomes Sir Woodbine Grafton, a testy old Indian officer with a diseased liver, and other characters undergo like transformations. This fancy for changing localities and persons cannot at least be attributed in the present instance to a common motive—a desire to conceal the source of the adapters' appropriations—and it may be excused in some degree by the natural preference in the minds of English playgoers for a comedy dealing, or purporting to deal, with English life and manners. But the modifications introduced have been attended with damage to the play, which is the more to be regretted because there seems to be no reason why false friends and selfish parasites should not be found in an English house as much as in a French one. Imperfect sympathy with the spirit of the comedy, in fact, seems to have had more to do with this result than any inherent difficulty in the task. If the adapters, for example, had been as mindful of the vein of satire which runs throughout as they have been careful to give importance to Lady Ormond's incipient intrigue, they could hardly have fallen into the error of converting the good-natured *parvenu* stockbroker into the English gentleman of old family, whose ancient mansion furnishes the two scenes to which the action is now confined. It is obviously not the country gentleman but the successful City man whose wealth, tending naturally to assume an appearance of ostentation, excites the envy and malicious gossip of old acquaintances. The guests in *Nos Intimes* are fond of referring to the partiality of fortune which has enabled their friend to grow rich before them; but nothing of this kind can apply to Sir George Ormond. The conversion of the mean and selfish Marécot into the Anglo-Indian Sir Woodbine Grafton is not to be atoned for even by Mr. Arthur Cecil's admirably-finished portrait of that arbitrary and testy old gentleman, for the personage has no place in M. Sardou's story. From these and similar causes the comedy of *Peril* presents throughout that indefinable air of insincerity which is rarely altogether wanting in adaptations of this class. Mr. Kendal, under the influence of some unhappy misconception, converts the lively, eccentric medical man, with his rattling tongue and inspiring gaiety and self-confidence, into a rather wearisomely didactic and serious personage, whose influence over all around him is not easily to be explained. It is hardly the fault of Mr. Bancroft that he cuts a somewhat humiliating figure in the character of Sir George Ormond. In these matters a very slight difference in position or in relation with other personages is apt to make a vast difference. The audience cannot help feel-

ing that Ormond Court, which adorns its breakfast-room with suits of mediæval armour, must have existed sufficiently long to get rid of ill-bred and impertinent guests, who might, on the other hand, be accepted readily enough as early associates of the *parvenu* stockbroker, meeting him in the character of owner of a picturesque villa and a newly-purchased estate. In the original play M. Caussade creates much unnecessary alarm by discharging his gun outside at a moment when he is erroneously supposed to be suffering the pangs of jealous despair; and he is able, or at least M. Beauvallet and M. Parade in this part were able, without much sacrifice of self-respect to appear immediately afterwards bearing in their hands a fox, whose depredations among their poultry had previously been referred to. In the English piece the fox becomes for obvious reasons a hare, which is a slightly less dignified animal; but the truth is that to carry off the trivial character of this incident required the full tide of gaiety which runs through the original play. The thin, tremulous tones by which Mr. Bancroft is accustomed to indicate strong inward emotion failed to excite sympathy with Sir George's distress at the first hints of his wife's supposed improprieties; but this may be explained by the lack of reality in the situation and the tendency of the adaptation to present him in a ridiculous light.

The two scenes which have been provided for the comedy by Messrs. Gordon and Harford and the gentlemen who are accredited in the play-bill with "the upholstery work" are even more elaborate and sumptuous than past efforts in this way under Mrs. Bancroft's management. Lady Ormond's boudoir is hung from the centre of the ceiling to the surrounding cornice with valuable lace, and the panels are decorated with paintings of birds in gold and colours. The more remarkable of the two scenes, however, is the hall on which the curtain rises, with its wide oak chimney, its armour, steep oak staircase and gallery, and its endless exhibition of *bric-à-brac* and nick-nackeries. The revelation of all this profusion of ornament and display of eccentric luxury was the signal on Saturday evening for enthusiastic applause; but it should be borne in mind that scenes in a play are to be commended rather for their fitness than for the pains and expense bestowed upon them. The time and the means at the disposal of the dramatist for producing his effects are so limited that nothing on the stage is really desirable which tends to make an unnecessary demand on the attention of the spectator. But so striking and unusual an exhibition as the hall of Ormond Court is apt to engender a feeling that there must be some hidden relevancy—some necessary indication of the character of the owner, or his surroundings, or something suggestive of the tenor of the story, in such laborious accumulation of details. No such fitness, however, is to be discovered in the eccentric furnishing of Sir George's residence. If there is anything necessary to be insisted on for the ready apprehension of the authors' theme, it is that the owner of the house loves his garden so much and is so preoccupied with his choice flowers and rare plants that he pays little heed to aught else, and is hardly capable of doubting that visitors will share in his enthusiasm. Hence M. Sardou's play opens very properly in a conservatory visibly communicating with gravel paths and ornamental flower-beds. There is obviously no such appropriateness in the interior referred to. In like manner the excessive luxury of Lady Ormond's apartments, no less than her magnificent costumes, tends rather to justify the envious complaints of overpowering ostentation made by the poor visitors in humble black than to enlist the sympathies of the audience in favour of the good-natured host and against envious detractors and disturbers of his peace. Many points in the performance won applause; and, though the humours of the guests are greatly curtailed, much laughter was occasioned. But interest in the story was not sustained; nor is it to be expected that *Peril*

will rival the past successes of this prosperous theatre.
MOY THOMAS.

THE Olympic Theatre has reopened with a revival of Mr. John Brougham and M. Fechter's version of *Le Bossu*, which has been slightly modified, and is now called *The Duke's Device*, instead of *The Duke's Motto*. The change of title does not seem judicious, because a motto can signify nothing else than a motto, whereas a "device" conveys no definite meaning to those who do not happen to know the play. This is, however, of little importance. *The Duke's Device* is a strong and picturesque melodrama, the improbabilities of which will not be much objected to by those who have a robust appetite for the entertainments of the stage, while the part of the hunchback hero is admirably suited to the vivacity and breadth of Mr. Henry Neville's style of acting. The play is fairly acted, and put upon the stage with care.

THE management of the Gaiety have withdrawn Mr. Byron's comedy *The Bull by the Horns*, after so short a run that the recent complaint of Mr. Hollingshead of somebody who had prophesied that its career would prove less enduring than that of *Our Boys*, by the same author, is necessarily deprived of any force it may have had a fortnight ago. This is, however, immaterial. Audiences at the Gaiety are clearly gainers by the substitution of Mr. Byron's amusing comic drama *Not such a Fool as he Looks*, in which the author performs, as before, the part of Sir Simon Simple.

MRS. JOHN WOOD will reopen the St. James's Theatre on the 14th inst. with an eccentric comedy, in four acts, entitled *Three Millions of Money*, which may be guessed to be a version of *Les Trente Millions de Gladiateur*.

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON and her company will return to the Charing Cross, henceforth to be known as the Folly Theatre, on the 16th inst., when a version of *Martin Chuzzlewit* will be produced under the title of *Pecksniff*; to be followed by a revival of the extravaganza entitled *Blue Beard*.

Rome Vaincue, the new tragedy at the Théâtre Français, is a remarkable achievement for a man who is more Greek and more Italian than French. M. Parodi has chosen, however, to cultivate French literature, and having, as the fashion is, made a first appearance with ambitious work at the Matinées Ballande, he has knocked at the doors of the Théâtre Français, and they have been opened to him. He has added a piece to the French stage; hardly perhaps a work to literature. The action of his piece takes place in the time of Hannibal, and has much in common with the libretto of Spontini's *Vestale*. What there is of newest in the conception is the character of the grandmother, who rather than that her grandchild shall suffer the conventional punishment of a lonely death by hunger—the punishment of love where love is forbidden—stabs her with her own hand. And the two characters most remembered by the playgoer, in a drama of which the earlier acts tax the attention very sorely, are those of girl and grandmother. The girl is played by a *débutante* from Brussels, who calls herself M^{lle}. Adelaide Dudley; but she has nothing English about her but her assumed name. Apart from certain faults of diction which Belgium is answerable for, she is already a capable actress of such a part as she now plays; she is a handsome blonde, more gifted in looks than in voice. The grandmother is played by M^{lle}. Sarah Bernhardt, and the part is her first assumption of a character so "much more elder" than her years. We shall not lengthily describe her performance, as she has been so often (and so recently) written about in this journal. We happen, indeed, to have been among the first to predict a success at that time little believed in. She is now praised everywhere; and this last performance is already most praised of all. The part

is by no means wholly terrible, or she could hardly succeed in it so completely as she does. Before the sombre despair of the fifth act there is the magnificent pleading of the fourth—the pleading of grandmother for girl—one of those famous recitals, too, on which the French dramatist and the French actor vaunt themselves, and this Mdle. Sarah Bernhardt accomplishes with extraordinary pathos and an amazing variety of power, subversive of the lately popular doctrine that she had “one note only, though it was a charming one.” Mounet-Sully has often quitted himself better than as the slave in *Rome Vaincue*, and there is nothing that the dignified and excellent Maubant does in this tragedy which he has not done as well before. Finally, Mdle. Reichenberg has much to look and little to do, and these conditions are both of them very much in her favour.

THE new little piece at the Gymnase, called *Andrette*, has made no mark, and it is difficult to account for its production on any other theory than that M. Montigny wished to bring out something new, but thought it was too early in the season to bring out something good.

Les Deux Orphelines, so enormously successful at the Porte Saint-Martin and in London, is finding favour at the Théâtre du Mont Parnasse, where it has just been revived.

MUSIC.

WAGNER'S “FLYING DUTCHMAN” AT THE LYCEUM.

By the production of an English version of *Der Fliegende Holländer* at the Lyceum Theatre last Tuesday evening, Mr. Carl Rosa has fulfilled what is in many respects the most important of the promises of his prospectus. The work had, it is true, been previously heard in England: it was brought out in 1870 at Her Majesty's Opera, under the management of Mr. Wood; but it was only played two or three times at the close of a season, and has not been since repeated. There is, moreover, at the present time, so much more general knowledge on the subject of Wagner, and so much greater interest felt in his music than was the case six years ago, that I was by no means surprised to learn, on arriving at the theatre, that there was not a seat to be had in any part of the house.

The story of the *Flying Dutchman* is so generally familiar that it will be needless to dwell upon it in any detail. Suffice it to say that the three acts of the opera, as laid out by Wagner, show us, the first the ill-fated hero, the second his meeting with the maiden (Senta) who is to redeem him from the curse resting upon him, and the third the self-sacrifice of Senta and the consequent salvation of the Dutchman. For the epical incidents of the drama, readers may be referred to the libretto itself.

The *Flying Dutchman* was first produced at Dresden, under the direction of the composer himself, in 1843; and after a recent visit to Bayreuth it was most interesting to compare and contrast the Wagner of thirty years ago with the Wagner of the present day. At first sight it would seem as if two works could hardly be more unlike than *Der Fliegende Holländer* and *Der Ring des Nibelungen*. In the former we find abundance of concerted music, in the latter scarcely any: in the former the various numbers of the work are mostly detached, and we find airs, duets, and choruses, much as in an opera of Mozart's; while in the latter, one piece runs on continuously into another throughout an entire act, and, in the *Rheingold*, throughout a whole drama: in the former the melody is of the conventional form, with a very large predominance of four-bar rhythms; in the latter we find the “unendliche melodie” so difficult, nay, often so impossible, to separate into its component parts. And yet, with all these important differences, no one who is tolerably familiar with Wagner's music can fail

to perceive that in the earlier work are to be seen the germs of every one of those innovations which make the Bayreuth tetralogy so different from everything that has preceded it. True, the composer has not carried out his own theories to their logical issue; he has in more than one number made concessions to public taste which now he would certainly repudiate: such, for example, as the double cadenza at the end of the slow movement of the great duet between Senta and the Dutchman in the second act, or the occasional repetitions of the text for the sake of musical rather than dramatic effect. But we see here throughout the work an early instance of Wagner's masterly employment of “Leitmotive,” of which the opera contains several; we meet with examples of his strikingly novel and abrupt harmonic transitions—such as the remarkable modulation from A major to G minor in Senta's ballad (act ii.)—nay more, we find passages in which purely musical beauty is sacrificed for the sake of dramatic appropriateness. Such is especially the case in the Dutchman's first song, “How oft I th' ocean's deepest gloom.” Yet, on the whole, the difference of style between *The Flying Dutchman* and *Lohengrin* is even greater than that between *Lohengrin* and the *Ring des Nibelungen*.

If there were any present in the Lyceum on Tuesday evening who still believed the often refuted but hardly less often repeated calumny that Wagner cannot write melody, they must, if capable of appreciating melody at all, have been considerably astonished. The work absolutely abounds in “pretty tunes.” In the first act, the second subject of the overture, the Steersman's song, and the whole duet between Daland and the Dutchman; in the second act, the celebrated spinning-chorus, Senta's ballad, and the final duet; and in the third act, the Sailors' chorus, and Erik's song, “Is that fair day no more by thee remembered,” are overflowing with melody; and many other pieces might be named which, though less popular in style, and perhaps less attractive, are hardly inferior in real beauty. A curious and interesting point with regard to the melody is the coincidence in rhythm between the chief subjects in the great duet between Senta and the Dutchman in the second act, and those in the duet between Elsa and Lohengrin in the third act of *Lohengrin*. As there is very little resemblance between the dramatic situations, this coincidence is probably due to the fact that the poetry of both scenes is written in the same metre—the decasyllabic verse.

In one respect, the healthy influence of Wagner on our audiences is unmistakable. It was most gratifying to observe how every attempt at applause in the middle of an act was resolutely hushed down. Even Mr. Santley, on making his first appearance in the work, had to forego the customary tribute. There was, indeed, an attempt made to interrupt the performance, but it was immediately suppressed in an energetic manner by the majority of the audience. That the silence did not arise from indifference was clearly proved on the fall of the curtain; and we may feel sure that Mr. Santley is far too genuine an artist not to rejoice at finding himself thus ignored for the sake of the work, while the opera was actually in progress.

A few words will suffice to speak of the performance, though a column would hardly do more than justice to Mr. Rosa's exertions in presenting so difficult a work in so thoroughly satisfactory a manner. The part of the Dutchman was splendidly sung and acted by Mr. Santley; while Mdle. Torriani, as Senta, could hardly have been surpassed. The part is one of her best, which is no mean praise. Mr. Packard was very satisfactory as Erik; but Mr. A. Stevens, as Daland, seemed scarcely to possess a sufficiently powerful voice for the part, being in places over-weighted both by the orchestra and by those who were singing with him. The small parts of Mary and the Steersman were excellently given by Miss

Lucy Franklein and Mr. J. W. Turner. The orchestra was, as it always is, perfection, and the chorus singing was most admirable, especial praise being due to the elaborate double choruses which open the third act. The whole performance was one reflecting the highest possible credit on Mr. Rosa.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.

LAST Saturday the new musical season may be said to have been inaugurated by the resumption of the winter concerts at the Crystal Palace. These excellent entertainments have so long since taken the first place among our musical enjoyments, and are so universally appreciated at their true value, that it is needless to say one word about their merits. That the attendance last Saturday was but thin was no doubt owing to the miserable weather. None but genuine enthusiasts would travel down to Sydenham in such rain as fell during the whole morning. The esteem in which Mr. Manns is held by the visitors and subscribers to these concerts was shown by the prolonged applause with which he was greeted on taking his place at his desk—applause as hearty as it was well-deserved.

True to the traditions of past seasons, the first concert opened with a work from an English pen—the late Sterndale Bennett's overture to the *Merry Wives of Windsor*. This unpublished work of its lamented composer was produced at the Philharmonic concerts last season; but the present was its first performance at the Crystal Palace. The overture, which is an early work of Bennett's (having been written in 1834 while he was studying at the Royal Academy) is a composition of much beauty, and very remarkable as the production of a lad of eighteen. The connexion of the music with the title is by no means very apparent.

The second novelty on Saturday was a piano-forte concerto, in F sharp minor, by Hans von Bronsart, a pianist of repute in Germany, and a pupil of Liszt's. The work shows the hand of a thorough musician, but is distinguished by cleverness rather than by inspiration. The first *allegro*, though the subjects are not uninteresting, produces as a whole the effect of heaviness; the scoring is in places too thick, and much that is really ingenious, and looks very well on paper, does not come out clearly in performance. The slow movement is charming, and very delicately orchestrated, a part for a solo violoncello (admirably played by Mr. Robert Reed) being an important feature of the music. The finale is extremely brilliant, and the most popular of the three movements, but the least individual in style. Though hardly a work of genius, the concerto was quite interesting enough to deserve a hearing. The solo part was very finely played by Mr. Fritz Hartvigson, one of our best resident pianists. Mr. Hartvigson possesses not only enormous execution but true musical feeling, and combines the greatest fire and force with (where required) the utmost delicacy. Later in the afternoon he was heard, without orchestra, in one of Liszt's “Hungarian Rhapsodies,” in which he created even more effect than in the concerto.

The symphony of this concert was Beethoven's No. 7 in A, which was given by the band with such charming finish as to warrant the prediction that the orchestral playing this season will be just as delightfully perfect as hitherto. Yet another novelty concluded this most excellent concert—an “Intermezzo and Carnival,” from a suite by M. Guiraud, a French composer, whose opera *Piccolino* is at present very successful in Paris. For the “Intermezzo” I did not greatly care; the “Carnaval” is a most ingenious movement, full of pleasing melody, and charmingly scored.

The vocalists were Mdme. Sinico-Campobello, and Signor Campobello, who happily gave us a much better selection of pieces than has occasionally been heard at these concerts. The lady

sang Mendelssohn's *scena* "In felice," and Mozart's "Deh vieni, non tardar," from *Figaro*; her husband brought forward "Rolling in foaming billows" from the *Creation*, and the two joined in the duet "Sorge la notte" from the *Puritani*.

This afternoon a programme of special interest is announced, including, among other items, Wagner's "Philadelphia" March, and the Funeral March from the *Götterdämmerung*.

EBENEZER PROUT.

WE regret to announce the death, on the 26th ult., of Dr. E. F. Rimbault, in the sixty-first year of his age. For many years Dr. Rimbault held a very high position as a musical antiquarian. He was one of the Council of the Musical Antiquarian Society, and himself edited some of the more important of its publications. He was also a member of the English Handel Society, which only discontinued its labours on the formation of a similar society in Germany. His works on the piano-forte and on the organ (the latter written in conjunction with Mr. E. J. Hopkins) have long since taken a place as standard authorities. Dr. Rimbault was also an energetic collector of music, and is said to have left behind him a most valuable library, especially rich in old and scarce books on music. He also published a large quantity of arrangements for the piano, organ, and harmonium.

NEXT Thursday afternoon Mdme. Arabella Goddard will make her reappearance in public, after an absence of four years, at the first of two recitals which she announces at St. James's Hall.

MR. W. REEVES, of Fleet Street, has forwarded to our office the Calendar for the academical year 1876-7 of Trinity College, London. Most of our readers will probably be aware that this college, formerly known as the "Church Choral Society and College of Church Music," has for its object the advancement of Church music and the improvement of musicians, not only in matters relating to the exercise of their profession, but in their general education. For this purpose evening classes have been established, at which, in addition to musical subjects, instruction is given in classics, mathematics, English composition and literature, natural science, and the French and German languages. Musicians are, we are happy to believe, becoming increasingly awake to the importance of a good general education, and Trinity College is doing admirable work in assisting its members in this direction. The Calendar gives complete information as to the arrangements of the college, the examinations, free scholarships, &c.; and it will be found useful by all who may be desirous of becoming members.

At the Hoftheater in Hanover two new operas are intended to be produced—*Edda*, by Carl Reinthaler, and *Jery und Bätely*, by Ingeborg von Bronsart, the wife of Hans von Bronsart, whose concerto is noticed in another column.

BOIELDIEU's *Caliph of Bagdad* has been revived with success at Frankfort-on-Main.

THE King of the Belgians has founded at the Brussels Conservatoire two scholarships for singers, of the value of 1,200 francs each, for which both male and female pupils are eligible.

THE theatre at Barmen, which was burnt down on November 25 of last year, has been already rebuilt, and was to be opened on Sunday last with a performance of Mozart's *Figaro*.

THE prospectus of the Glasgow Choral Union for the coming season, which has just been issued, shows no falling off in the enterprise previously exhibited by that excellent institution. Though the last two seasons have resulted in a financial loss, the directors have wisely resolved to try again. Such high-class concerts as those given by the Union require time to make good their footing; with perseverance, there can be no doubt of

their ultimate success. During the winter three choral and six orchestral concerts will be given, the former being conducted by Mr. H. A. Lambeth, and the latter by Mr. Arthur Sullivan. The chief works announced for performance are *St. Paul*, Gade's *Zion*, Gounod's *Gallia*, Rossini's *Stabat Mater*, and the *Messiah*; Beethoven's symphonies in C minor and F (No. 8), Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony, Raff's "Lenore," Schumann's symphony in C, Spohr's "Weihe der Töne," and overtures and miscellaneous pieces by Adam, Auber, Bach, J. F. Barnett, Beethoven, Cherubini, Gade, Gounod, Guiraud, Massenet, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Nicolai, H. Reber, Rietz, Rossini, Rubinstein, Saint Saens, Schubert, Spohr, Sullivan, Wagner, and Weber. The orchestra, led by Mr. Carrodus, will consist of about fifty performers, the list including many London professors of eminence.

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Allon (H.), Vision of God, and other Sermons, cr svo	(Hodder & Stoughton)	7/6
Annie Donaldson; or, Evenings in a Happy Home, new ed. 12mo, cloth	(Nelson)	2/6
Aunt Alice Agard; or, The Long Vacation, 18mo	(Hodder & Stoughton)	1/6
Beckett (Sir E.), Astronomy without Mathematics, 6th ed. revised, cr svo, cloth	(S. P. C. K.)	4/6
Beechey (F. S.), Electro-Telegraphy, 12mo, cloth	(Spon)	7/6
Belgrecia, Vol. 20, svo	(Chatto & Windus)	1/6
Bernstein (Julius), Five Senses of Man, 2nd ed. cr svo, cloth	(King & Co.)	5/0
Birthday Album, 4to, cloth	(Waterson & Co.)	5/0
Blunt (Miss), Twenty Stories for the Young, 18mo	(Hayes)	1/0
Book for the Day and all Times. Edited by W. Tegg, 18mo	(Tegg & Co.)	8/0
Brainston (M.), For Faith and Fatherland, illustrated, cr svo, cloth	(S. P. C. K.)	2/6
Bristowe (John S.), Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, svo	(Smith, Elder, & Co.)	21/0
Brodhurst (B. E.), Lectures on Orthopaedic Surgery, 2nd ed. svo, cloth	(Churchill)	12/6
Carlton (W.), Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry, new ed. cr svo, cloth	(Tegg & Co.)	5/0
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Commonplace Story (A), by Author of "Tales of Kirkbeck," 18mo	(Hayes)	1/6
Cooke (M. C.), Plain and Easy Account of British Fungi, 3rd ed. cr svo	(Hardwicke)	6/0
Craig (A. R.), Your Luck's in your Hand, 2nd ed. cr svo	(James Hogg)	3/6
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Culls (R. E. L.), Pastoral Counsels; or, Words of Encouragement to Holy Living, cr svo, cloth	(S. P. C. K.)	1/6
De Foe (Daniel), Robinson Crusoe, illustrated cr svo	(Marcus Ward & Co.)	3/6
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Fairy Land: Tales and Legends, illustrated, cr svo	(Marcus Ward & Co.)	3/6
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Foster (Mrs. J. F.), The Use of a Flower, and other Stories, 18mo	(Hayes)	1/6
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Garnier (Rev. T. P.), The Parish Church: a Simple Explanation of Church Services, cr svo, cloth	(S. P. C. K.)	1/6
Goodenough (Commodore), Journal of, edited by his Widow, 2nd ed. svo, cloth	(King & Co.)	14/0
Gospel of St. Matthew, typographically revised, cr svo	(Bagster)	2/0
Haeckel (Ernst), History of Creation, 2nd ed. 2 vols. svo, cloth	(King & Co.)	32/0
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